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Wellington Colliery Co. Coal

1232 Government St

VOL. CI.—No. 56

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1909

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

Artistic Desk Sets

The individuality of a tastefully designed desk set is a never waning delight to those who appreciate the artistic. We have received a shipment of very unique patterns, in combinations of brass, glass, buckhorn and leather. Our salesman will be pleased to show them.

Challoner & Mitchell

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BIS VIVIT QUI BENE

| V.P.B.C. BOHEMIAN BEER, quarts, per dozen, \$2.00; pints | \$1.25 |
|--|--------|
| RAINIER BEER, quarts, per dozen, \$2.25; pints | \$1.50 |
| VICTORIA PHOENIX EXPORT BEER, quarts, per dozen | \$1.75 |
| Pints | 90c |
| SILVER SPRING ALE AND STOUT, quarts, per dozen, | 1.75; |
| Pints | 90c |
| PENFOLD'S AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY, quart, 90c; pint | 50c |
| SONOMA CLARET, per quart, 35c; per gallon | \$1.25 |
| 3-STAR GLENLIVET SCOTCH, per bottle | 85c |
| BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, per bottle | \$1.25 |
| WATSON'S 20 YEAR OLD LIQUEUR, per bottle | \$1.50 |
| | |

LOOK FOR OUR SPECIAL AD ON PAGE 11

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

1317 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

COME AND SEE US TOMORROW FOR EXTRA VALUES IN THE

Highest Grades American Made FOOTWEAR

Our Sale is now on. For particulars see page 2.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA'S 60 DAYS' RACE MEET HAS

This splendid gathering of the Country Club will go down into turf history as the first and greatest thing of its kind that has ever taken place in British Columbia. That the races have been a glorious success goes without saying. With good fields, fine weather and a fast track, the various events during the 60 days were fairly and splen-Even the "croakers" and didly contested. "grouchers" own themselves most marvelously surprised at the absence of crime in their beautiful city during this gala season,—the most pessimistical persons amongst them are almost persuaded to join with the great dramatist in exclaiming "All's well that ends well."

One of the best things that won strong support daily and proved itself an easy first was G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne. Many a good toast was drank last night in this "thoroughbred of wines," to the clean manly sport and "Our next Merry Meeting."

MILITARY RULE FORT WILLIAM.

Strict Guard Is Maintained Around Docks and Railway Yards

OTHER STRIKERS AFRAID OF GREEKS

Enormous Accumulation of Goods to Be Handled by New Force

Fort William, Ont., Aug. 14.—Conditions are normal today. The only suggestion of menacing conditions is the line of military pickets covering the several miles of railway yards and the thirty blocks in the coal dock district where the strikers reside, and the night passed quietly. The strikers kept close to their homes and all lights were out. The strictest guard was maintained throughout the night and every individual approaching the military line was halted and turned back. In the big freight sheds the new men tolled by electric light. The accumulation of traffic was enormous and the one hundred and fifty green strike breakers cannot work with dispatch. A few Hungarians and Poles have sliped into the miltary lines and under protection of the guns are resuming their labors but the man hody of

sliped into the military lines and under protection of the guns are resuming their labors, but the main body of strikers remain stolld and indifferent. No organized conference has been attempted, but this morning a number of strikers called on the mayor and Manager Bury, expressing a desire to return to work at the old scale. They assert, however, that nothing can be accomplished unless the whole force is taken back. The more peacefully inclined say that if they return to work without the consent of the Greeks their families will suffer while they are away from home.

Mayor Pelletier thinks the militia

Mayor Pelletier thinks the militia can be released within twenty-four hours. The expense of the military guards must be borne by Fort Willam. This will exceed a thousand dollars a day, and the added expense of the special train from Winnipeg which brought in the troops.

Refuse to Work

Refuse to Work

Another contingent of strike breakers arrived from Montreal this morning and were started to work. Of the new men who arrived yesterday probably 10 per cent are not working today. They shied at the military force displayed and asserted that they did not know they were coming to Fort William to take the place of strikers. One or two assumed leadership and about thirty are now idle. They are within the military lines, but have been informed by the strikers that they will board them free of expense if they will come into the dock district and refuse to work.

There seems to be very little reason for the strikers to worry over their jobs. Scarcely had the strike been declared before employment agents were received they care the men. Offering

for the strikers to worry over their jobs. Scarcely had the strike been declared before employment agents were circulating among the men offering wages of from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day for men to go out on the G.T.P. and C.N.R. in the west. In fact, there is a tremendous demand in Fort William for common labor. The city is employing a large force on street work and excavation work, and both citles offer renumerative employment to all who can wield a pick.

These dock men go to the bush in the winter, and most of them own small homes in Fort William or Port Arthur. The Greeks are in command of the situation. They are the merchants and bankers, as well as the labor bosses. By virtue of superior intelligence and brute strength they are able to control the European element, though largely in the minority.

in the minority.

in the minority.

Enormous Traffic

The prosperity of the west is reflected in the enormous piles of merchandise piled to the roof in the freight sheds along the docks. There is an acre of barbed wire alone, piled as high as a man can reach. Every conceivable article of commerce is to be seen in the miscellaneous assortment of goods being transit; pped for the west. A great deal of farm machinery is passing through. The largor quantity represents fall merchantile supplies of boots and shoes and clothing.

supplies of boots and shoes and clothing.

The amount of coal brought into the Twin Cities for shipment west exceeds the quantity brought in previous years. It is represented by piles as high as a five-storey building, and covering the Kaministiquia dock for half a mile. Coal commission men say their orders for western supplies is much heavier this summer than in other years. The orders placed at Winnipeg alone exceed, they assert, by thirty per cent. that of last year. Some of this fuel has already begun to move west, but the return motive power to be used in hauling the wheat to the head of navigation will take the larger volume of this westward.

The passenger traffic both ways on the lakes, as shown by the number passing through the gateway, is largely in excess of other years. One train from the west brought 230 passengers yesterday for the big Hamonic, of the Northern Navigation Company. The Hamonic brought up the lake a full complement of passengers.

All the transcontinental trains are running in two sections today, delayed from one to three hours, due to the

pected to arrive in the city Monday in an attempt to negotiate a permanent settlement between the C. P. R. and the strikers. Mr. Bury today observed that the company is prepared, as it always has been, to abide by the terms of the Lemieux Act, and it is this same act that the strikers mention with deep curses. They insist on \$2.25 for day, and \$2.50 for night enployment. In addition they want their own bosses, and insist on the discharge of a number of unpopular clerks. Even these demands they did not make, however, until forty-eight hours after they had quit work.

Death of Civil War Veteran

Sechnectady, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Capt. Herman P. Schuyler, assistant treasurer of the General Electric Company, and one of the best known credit men in the country, died at his home in Albany this morning, aged 67 years. He is a direct descendant of General Schuyler, of revolutionary fame, and himself won distinction in the civil war.

Fisherman Drowned

Vancouver, Aug. 14.—Frederick Ash, of Vancouver, employed as a fisherman by the Kildala cannery at Rivers Inlet, was drowned about noon on August 5th, according to advices received by the provincial police. Ash is reported to have lived on Alexander street before leaving Vancouver for the north at the opening of the sockeye fishing season.

Prominent Guests

Prominent Guests
Vancouver, Aug. 14.—The Vancouver Canadian club will be addressed by distinguished guests within the next few weeks. Sir Charles Rivers—Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, has accepted the invitation of the club to address it, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, also has accepted a similar invitation. The board of trade will also tender a banquet to Sir Charles Rivers—Wilson on his return from the north, the invitation of that body having been accepted tonight. The date will be fixed on Wednesday.

CRETANS STICK TO GREEK FLAG

Protecting Powers Preparing to Use Force for Removal if Necessary

Paris, Aug. 14.—The French government considers the Cretan question to be exceedingly delicate. The feeling in both Constantinople and Athens is reported to be warlike. Advices received from Canea say that a detachment of Cretan militia is guarding the Greek flag raised by the islanders. Many armed bands are arriving in Canea from the mountains. The French armored crulser Victor Hugo has left Ceylon for Crete and France, together with Great Britain and Italy, is ready to send—a third warship to the island in an effort to bring the Cretans to reason and avoid the clash between Turkey and Greece. Canea, Crete, Aug. 14.—The Cretan government has summoned the chamber of deputies to meet this afternoon. Owing to the refusal of the Greek

Owing to the refusal of the deputies to agree to the removal of the Greek flag, the ministers or councillors, four in number, will hand in their resig-

lag, the ministers or councillors, four in number, will hand in their resignations.

London, Aug. 14.—Unless Greece complies with the demand of Turkey and forces the people of Crete to haul down the Greek flag, which they have holsted, the four protecting powers of Crete, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France, will perform this act, using force if necessary. This was the substance of a joint note signed by the four powers and presented to the Turkish government today. In order to carry out this policy and to be prepared to use force if necessary to oblige the Cretans to haul down the objectionable flag, each of the four protecting powers decided today to send an additional warship to Canca, to the Turkish government that in view of the steps they had taken Turkey will not think it necessary to order her fleet to Cretan waters. The joint note of the powers to Turkey today is the direct result of a communication from the Cretan government, declaring that it was unable to force the hauling down of the Greek flag. This action of the powers followed sharply upon Turkey's note to Greece yesterday, demanding a formal declaration describing her intentions the capital of the island of Crete, and at the same time expressed the hope as to Crete, and thus creating a situation grave enough to move the powers to action.

New Trainmaster

Vancouver, Aug. 14.—J. M. Cameron, of Grand Forks, has been appointed C. P. R. trainmaster at Vancouver, successor to S. L. Prenter.

Clyde Liner Towed In

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 14.—The Clyde line steamer Arapahoe, towed by the tug Rescue, because of her broken tail shaft, arrived here safely this afternoon.

Found Murdered

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 14.—News reached here tonight from Muddy Branch, Maryland, of the discovery passing through the gateway, is largely in excess of other years. One train from the west brought 230 passengers yesterday for the big Hamonic, of the Northern Navigation Company. The Hamonic brought up the lake a full complement of passengers.

All the transcontinental trains are running in two sections today, delayed from one to three hours, due to the heavy traffic. General Manager Bury is still on the scene, though he will probably return to the west Sunday, considering the problem solved here.

Col. Steele at his headquarters to day said he could not forecast the movements of the regulars. That would depend upon the pacification of the strikers. They would be retained as long as their presence was necessary to the protection of property. Negotiations are being carried on constantly.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie-King is exthere this afternoon of a murder that

Canada and Australia Not in Agreement With Home Authorities

WISH MORE STRENGTH ON PACIFIC OCEAN

Delegates to Imperial Conference Labor to Complete Scheme

London, Aug. 14.—While the imperial defence conference had little difficulty in elaborating a scheme for the army, as explained in detail in yesterday's despatches, the delegates found the naval question a hard problem to solve. All the colonies readily agreed to pay a fair share of the cost of the navy, but discussion as to the particular form of the contributions disclosed a sharp difference between the admiralty and the Canadian and Australian delegates.

and the Canadian and Australian delegates.

This was particularly true with respect to Great Britain's recent policy in the Pacific. When the Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded Great Britain withdrew the greater part of her fleet from the China coast, and entirely abolished the North Pacific fleet, both of which could be used in conjunction with an Australian squadron to protect British trade and British possessions in all part of the Pacific.

ish possessions in all part of the Pacific.

The home government sees no danger in that part of the world, and has full confidence in her eastern ally. The colonial delegates, however, persistently pictured Japan as a rival who might some day become possessed of a desire for more territory. They, therefore, while agreeing to contribute to the maintenance of the main fleet, declared that the greatest energy should be exerted to provide defences for their own coasts and trade. Australia already is building torpedo boats as a nucleus of the fleet and Canada purposes to do the same.

The admiralty believes that these fleets will prove of greater use if controlled from London, but to this the Canadians do not agree. The fleet, they say, would come to the assistance of the Mother Country in a time of war, but it must be absolutely under the control of the federal government. Canada's first ships will be modern cruisers, and the Canadians think that these should be placed in the Pacific. The home authorities, on the other hand, want them in the Atlantic, whence they could join the main fleet in the North Sea on the shortest and the admiralty hopes that a scheme

The delegates are in daily conference The delegates are in daily foncerence and the admiralty hopes that a scheme will be completed and ready for presentation in the conference on August 19. New Zealand, South Africa and the smaller colonies have agreed to make direct contributions to the British navy, and to depend on it for their protection.

JAPAN SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Fears That Many People Have Been Killed in City of ·Nagoya

Tokio, Aug. 15.—A severe earthquake occurred in central Japan yesterday (Saturday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The shock was particularly hard around Kioto, Osaka, Lake Biwa and

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

Peter Anderson, Pioneer Resident Union Bay, Found Dead at Door of Cabin

Nanaimo, Aug. 14.—Peter Anderson, a pioneer resident of Union Bay, was found dead this morning at the door of his cabin at Baynes Sound. From the appearance of the body there is suspicion of foul play. The police are investigating and a coroner's inquiry will be held.

Motor Race Accident

Motor Race Accident
Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 14.—A serlous accident marred the national motor cycle races at the motor speedway
here today. In the mile professional
race, while Jake Derosier, of Springfield, Mass., was going at terrific speed
the front tire of his machine tore off,
throwing him heavily to the ground.
It was at first thought his injuries
were fatal, but later physicians announced he would recover,

Found in Whiripool
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The
body of a man 45 years old, five foot
10 inches in height, and weighing 150
pounds, was taken from the whiripool
today. The little hair on his head was
light colored. Identification may be
established by a clover leaf pin set
with a brilliant. The body had been
in the water only a short time.

Prominent Woman Dead

Prominent Woman Dead

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, the celebrated club woman and settlement worker, died today after a three years' illness. During that time she had been a helpless
paralytic, and for the last year had
been in state of practical coma.
which so closely counterfeited death
that only hospital experts were able
to say whether she really lived. Dr.
Stevenson had been interested in many
charitable institutions, and was the
founder of the Illinois training school
for nurses. She was the first woman
appointed instructor in the Northwestern medical college, and also was
the first woman ever admitted to
membership in the American medical
soclety. She was born in Illinois in
1845 of Scotch-Irish parents.

Newfoundland and Cables

Newfoundland and Cables

Newfoundland and Cables
London, Aug. 14.—Sir Edward F.
Morris, premier of Newfoundland, who
at present is in London to attend the
Imperial defence conference, was questioned today regarding the complaints
of a breach of faith made by the Commercial Cable company against the
Newfoundland government. He said:
"What the present government does
not feel it is justified in doing is toask the legislature to ratify a portion
of the contract giving a new concession to the cable company whereby it
would obtain a monopoly for twentyflive years of the transmission of all
cable messages passing over the Newfoundland land lines and freedom from
taxation. This would be unfair and
prejudicial to the Anglo-American
company, doing business on the same
street in St. John's, and which pays
yearly taxes to the amount of \$20,000."

MEN ARE HURT ON SUBMARINE

Explosion in Vessel Building for Russia Causes One Death

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—An explosion on board the submarine Dra'gon, which was lying in the Neva, injured fourteen persons today, twelve Russian laborers, engineer Joseph Mead, of Baltimore, and a Russian naval foreman. One of the laborers died in the hospital from injuries. The others are not thought to be seriously injured. Engineer Mead, who was in charge of the motors, and who was giving the trial when the explosion occurred, was not seriously hurt.

The exact cause of the explosion is still a matter of conjecture, but it would appear that it resulted from the ignition of the benzine supply, which was being taken on while the motors were working.

The accident caused a lively stir in the city, and there were all sorts of rumors, all tending to exagerate the extent of the casualties. Simon Lake, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was supervising the construction of the four submarines for the Russian government, made a thorough inspection of the Dragon after the accident and declares that no one was killed outright. Several of the workmen were hurled into the water by the explosion, but were quickly picked up by boats which came to their rescue. The fire following the explosion burned for several hours and destroyed the board floor over the batteries and other wooden structure work.

The Dragon is of the "Crocodile" type, one of four being constructed for the Russian government by Mr. Lake. It was built in St. Petersburg, and is of 480 tons displacement, 1,200 horsepower and a speed of 15 knots.

Victim of Cancer

Victim of Cancer

Washington, Aug. 14.—William F. MacLennan, who had been for many years chief of the bookkeeping and warrants division of the treasury department, died today after a lingering illness. He was one of the best known of the veteran experts of the U. S. treasury, and died after an operation for cancer.

The shock was particularly near around Kioto, Osaka, Lake Biwa and Nagoya. All railroad communication with those districts has been interrupted.

Many houses collapsed, and it is feared that many people were killed or injured. Nagoya, with a population of more than 250,000, and one of the principal cities in Japan, located 170 miles west of Tokio, was hadly damaged. Details are meagre because of the interruption of telegraphic communication with the cities most affected.

Twenty-one deaths and 70 people injured have thus far been reported. One-fourth of the Shiga prefecture sustained considerable damage.

Mount Isuki, at the northern end of Lake Biwa, an extinct volcano, is reported to have collapsed at the top.

The shock was slight in Tokio.

The shock was slight in Tokio.

The over used. The mine contains of the past but has been in the past but has been interruption. The property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill the property is equip with a ten-stamp mill, ten-dri Nelson, B. C., Aug. 14.—The mining outlook in Kootenay continues to 5righten and improve very materially. The latest deal of importance has just been closed whereby a Nelson syndicate has purchased the well known. Athabasca mine and mill, situated on Toad mountain the property has sylcided man and the property has sylcided man and in hitgation for some years. The vendors were the Bank of Montreal. The property is equipped with a ten-stamp mill, ten-drill compressors and 35-ton eyanide plant and a half-mille of tramway. Electricity is the power used. The mine contains over two miles of workings. This is only one more instance of valuable properties being reworked.

An important strike of high grade ore is reported on the Mother Lode mine at Salmo, which indicates a large body of rich ore. Interest in the Slocan is steally wiving sevent men are busy at the with the sevent men are busy at the with the sevent men are busy at the mille once more, while reports from the Mollie Hughes at New Denver are decidedly good. Twenty men are at work on the famous Fayne mine at Sandon, and many mining properties are being worked. Miners are hard to get and are wanted all over the district. Ore shipments for the week are up to the best average for the year, and a further increase may be expected next month. The Consolidated Smelter at Trail received 11.000 tons this week, a record for the year.

Roghi Badly Defeated

Fez. Morocco, Aug. 14.—The army of Roghl, the formidable rebel subject of the Sultan of Morocco, has been defeated by the imperial troops, who captured his camp and his wives. Roghl himself escaped to the mountains. Many of his followers are reported killed or wounded.

FINAL REPORT

Arthur L. Adams Reviews Work Done on Local Water Works System

SMITH'S HILL RESERVOIR AND HIGH LEVEL TANK

Much Discussed Portions of System Are Dealt With— Cost of Work

Now that the work of Arthur L. Adams, the water expert engaged by the city to plan and instal the additions to the city's water works system has been finished, he has made a final report to the city on the nature of the work done and the condition of the new structures added to the city's system in the two years during which he has supervised the work. The report, a voluminous affair, covers the whole ground. He states that the new system is so nearly completed now as to warrant the report on what has been done and what may be expected of the system as installed under his direction as well as the cost thereof. The report was received on Friday. It is as follows:

Method and Scope of Report

direction as well as the cost thereof. The report was received on Friday. It is as follows:

Method and Scope of Report

In May, 1905, I prepared a somewhat exhaustive report upon the condition at that time of the water works of the City of Victoria, B. C., the relative merits of and cost of developing and using sources of supply other than Elic Lake, and made certain recommendations as to the policy to be pursued by the city in securing to its citizens an adequate water supply. These recommendations anticipated the improving of the present plant and the continuation of the use of Elic Lake until such time as it should seem expedient to acquire a larger substitutional supply from another source.

Nothing in the way of actual construction having been undertaken by the city on the line of these recommendations, in December, 1907, I was requested to make and did make a supplemental report, reviewing, my former conclusions and recommendations, and, with minor modifications, reaffirming them. These recommendations were accepted, and a bylaw authorizing the expenditure of the necessary funds was adopted,

During the past year the work of improving the system has been prosecuted, and it is now so nearly completed as to warrant this report covering the present condition of the various structures, what may be expected of thein, and the cost thereof.

Nature of the Work

Nature of the Work

The following new constructions have been undertaken:

(1) The raising of the level of the high water in Elk Lake 3½ feet.

(2) The increasing of the capacity of the pipe line leading from the clear water basin at Elk Lake to Dairy Farm Pumping Station by the substitution of 9120 fet of 24-linch steel riveted pipe for a similar amount of 16-inch pipe; the discontinuance and the removal of feet of 12-inch cast iron pipe from the clear water basin down to a junction now made between this said pipe and the newly laid 24-inch pipe.

this said pipe and the newly laid 21-inch pipe.

(3) The installation at the Dairy Farm Pumping Station of a horizontal cross-compound crank and fly-wheel pumping engine, having steam cylinders 14 and 29 inches in diameter, 12½-inch water plungers and 30-inch stroke

stroke.

(4) A distributing reservoir of 16,000,000 imperial gallons capacity on
Smith Hill.

Reservoir Connection

(5) The connecting of the Smith Hill reservoir with the distributing system by means of certain riveted pipes of diameters of 18, 24 and 27

pipes of diameters or 18, 24 and 24 inches.

(6) The installation of two triplex motor-driven power pumps in the high service pumping station on Yates street, these pumps being arranged for driving by current taken directly from the wires through suitable transformers or through an automatic start and stop apparatus controlled by a float in the high level tank; the said pumps having a combined capacity of 210,000 gallons in 24 hours.

(7) A high level tank having a

city of 210,000 gallons in 24 hours.

(7) A high level tank having a height over all of about 112 feet and a capacity of 85,000 imperial gallons.

(8) The laying of a large quantity of cast fron pipe ranging from 12 inches to 4 inches in diameter, for the purpose of reinforcing and improving the distributing system and the extension of the same into new districts.

(9) The placing of meters on all heretofore unmetered services.

Working Organization

Working Organization

heretofore unmetered services.

Working Organization

The work has a whole has been carried out under the general direction of the Water Commissioner, James L. Raymur. With the exception of the Elk Lake improvements and the laying of the cast iron pipe in the distributing system, the work has been subject to my general supervision and consultation, this taking the form of occasional trips of inspection to Victoria as often as the exigencies of the work seemed to require.

The manufacture and laying of the riveted pipe, both on the Elk Lake line and between Smith Hill reservoir and the distributing system, the installation of the pumping machinery both at Dairy Farm Station and at Yates Street Station, and the construction of the Smith Hill reservoir were, during the major portion of the work, under the personal engineering supervision of Mr. A. Kempkey, Jr., Mr. Icke having resigned.

The high level tower was built unden the immediate direction of Mr. Kempkey form inception to completion.

The installation of the pumping machinery, the manufacture of the steel (Continued on Page 3.)

Stop! Look! Listen! GAS

For the next 10 days we will connect up from our main, and place any Gas Stove in our Showroom in your kitchen ready to burn:—



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\$3,525. The vessel was under charter to the latter firm to load general cargo for Ceneral America. When loaded she was found unseaworthy. For unloading, charges of \$525 are claimed. The remainder of the sum sued for represents prospective profits.

AT NEXT FAIR

Majority of Agricultural Association Board Decides on Open Book System

There will be horse races at the forthcoming agricultural fair—like-wise betting. The directors of the Agricultural Association by a majority vote last night decided the vexatious question of betting or no betting, and while Mayor Hall and Ald. Henderson, the council members on the board, strenuously objected to the presence of books at the fair, the other members of the board, Dr. Tolmie, George Sangster and T. W. Paterson, decided that in the interests of the fair betting must be held if it is the desire to have a good race meet and make the fair a financial success.

The arguments are and a

meet and make the fair a financial success.

The arguments, pro and con, on the point of betting have been in progress for the last three meetings of the board. At the last meeting when Mayor Hall and Ald. Henderson urged that there be no betting, the argument waxed warm, and finally terminated in the suggestion advanced by those in favor of betting that it would be wise to cut out the racing altogether. Nothing was done at that time, but last night the same old arguments were rehashed. The city council members pointed out the evils of betting, declared that the youth of the city were being contaminated by the meeting just concluded at the Willows, and stated that at least seventy-five per cent. of the people of Victoria are against betting. They stated emphatically that they are not against horse racing. On the contrary they-desired to see races at the fair, but the betting was what they objected to.

the fair, but the betting was what they objected to.

The Other Side
On the other hand Dr. Tolmie, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Sangster pointed to the interest which has been taken in the races at the Willows, referred to the large crowd, orderly and enthusiastic, which witnessed the races there, and declared that horse races without betting would practically mean that the meet would be a failure. Indeed they predicted that horse owners would not bring their horses here for the fair's fall they had to depend upon was the chance of winning the purses hung up.

Mr. Paterson ventured the opinion that if there is no betting at the races, that is betting conducted along proper lines and under proper supervision, the meet, besides being a failure, will simply kill future fairs. Ald Henderson claimed that as a representative of the people he could not countenance anything which would tend to corrupt the morals of the people. He wanted the races, and liked to watch a horse race, but, to betting he would not consent.

Dr. Tolmie pointed to the fact that at Winnipeg. Calgary and, indeed, at all

western fairs, betting is countenanced and recognized as a necessary adjunct to a successful meeting, and Mr. Patterson stated that at the meeting of the association held last year, after the last fair, it was unanimously decided that there should be a race meet and the understanding was that there should be betting. As to the question of the sentiment of the public all one had to do was to watch the unabated interest shown by every class in the community in the races at the Willows to appreciate the fact that the majority of Victorians are in fayor of horse races and have no objection to betting. If a person did not wish to be there was nothing to compel him to do so. If there is no betting there will be no races and there will be a consequent falling off, in the association's revenue, it was all very well for the mayor to say that he would rather make up any deficit from the city funds than have betting but it would be found that the very people who would object to city funds being used for that purpose would be those who do nothing to help along the fair by their attendance.

The Moral Question

A long argument, conducted chiefly

to city funds being used for that purpose would be those who do nothing to help along the fair by their attendance.

The Moral Question

A long argument, conducted chiefly by the mayor and Alderman Hender, son, on the moral side of the question brought the rival factions no nearer together. Milyor Hall objected to what he called the licensing of gambling and when the licensing of the liquor traffic was referred to he stated that if he had his way he would do away with the saloon, a remark which led Mr. Paterson to suggest that that was the very trouble, the mayor would like to force his own opinion on everyone else irrespective of the fact that others are quite capable of looking after themselves.

The argument seemed likely to last until a late hour when Mr. Sangster suggested that as the matter had been pretty well threshed out it might be just as well to put it to a vote. This was done with the result that a majority decided for the open book system of betting. Thereupon Alderman Henderson, who had moved an amendment to the effect that no betting be allowed, but found no seconder to his motion, though he naively suggested that the names of the members voting be alsowed, but found no seconder to his motion, though he naively suggested that the names of the members outling be ansorbed on the minutes, a favorite procedure in city council proceedings, intended doubtless for future reference. The other members could see no reason for this step but made no objection and the nays, Mayor Hall and Alderman Henderson were duly registered as voting against the motion.

R. Mds Victoria Cricket Club

Wills and Bequests

Wills and Bequests

The estate of the late Elizabeth Hamilton has been sworn at \$3,046.34, of which about half is real estate. Her grandson, Ralph T. W. Leeman, inherits. Solicitors, Moresby & O'Reilly. The estate of the late Alexander Wesley Dever, of Duncans, has been sworn at \$3,400, consisting chiefly of Vancouver real estate. The widow inherits. Solicitors, Crease & Crease. The estate of the late Albert Thomas Briggs has been sworn at \$1,000, consisting of insurance. The father inherits. Solicitors, Fell & Gregory.

Figure 1.000, consisting of the late George Winter has been sworn at \$1,000, consisting of life insurance. He died intestate. The widow inherits one-third and the son two-thirds. Solicitors, Pooley, Luxton & Pooley. The estate of the late George Robertson has been sworn at \$2,108.06, and consists almost entirely of cash in bank. It is divided between the mother and nine brothers and sisters, all but one of whom live in Scotland. Solicitors, More than the consists almost entirely of cash in bank. It is divided between the mother and nine brothers and sisters, all but one of whom live in Scotland. Solicitors, Moresby & O'Reilly.

The estate of the late Emma Jane Jengs has been sworn at \$203.68, and is divided among the family. Solicitors, Crease & Crease.

The estate of the late Neil Fraser of Lake, has been with the estate of the late Neil Fraser.

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

CHOICE DRESSERS SHOULD INSPECT FALL STYLES

OUR 1909 AUTUMN SHOWING of perfectly tailored suits in the correct, new fabrics and most stylish patterns are now ready for the inspection of those who give their attire a careful consideration. An advance consignment just

20th Century **Brand Clothing**

Far ahead of anything shown in the ordinary clothing store. Styles are a little more conservative this season, but we don't want to describe them, would rather you cail and investigate

THEY WILL PLEASE YOU PRICES RANGE FROM \$15 TO \$35.



=LEE DYE & CO.=

High grade silks, cotton crepe and linen, genuine fancy goods, ivory and silverware, china, beautiful chinese pottery.

TABLES, CHAIRS AND LOUNGES in rattan, hardwood and grass. Large shipment of these goods just arrived and on sale at specially reduced prices. Large shipment of pongee silk in all colors just arrived.

has been sworn at \$11,110, and consists mostly of real estate here and on the prairies. Wildow and daughter divide the estate. Solicitors, Crease

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14.—The intense heat of the last two days waresponsible for three deaths.

Tomorrow (Monday) will inaugurate the third day of the most Gigantic Sale of the highest grades of American Made Footwear ever held in British Columbia. Bear in mind that we are the largest importers of the best grades of

BOOTS-SHOES-SLIPPER

This is the stock we offer vou at extra reduced prices :. :.

The latest creations from the leading factories of the world in

This is the stock we offer you at extra reduced prices :.

GET THE CHILDREN SCHOOL BOOTS | 300 PAIRS MEN'S HIGHEST GRADE WEHAVE

at\$1.75 300 PAIR MEN'S WORKING BOO'TS, at\$2.15

BOOTS AND OXFORDS. This lot include Florsheim, Banister, Slater and Bell, in all styles and leathers. Reg. values from \$5.50 to \$7.50. Now......\$3.8
200 PAIRS LADIES' BROWN SUEDE
HAND TURNED GIBSON TIES 300 PAIRS LADIES PATENT COLT BLUCHER BOOTS, latest model at \$2.70 200 PAIR LADIES' PAT. COLT HAND TURNED GIBSON TIES, at.....\$2.95
500 PAIR LADIES OXFORDS AND PUMPS in all leathers. These are Cross Reed and other high grade shoes. Reg.

ALL OUR MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS 100 PAIR LADIES' HAND TURNED SANDALS AND SLIPPERS in all leathers at one-half regular price.

Take advantage of this opportunity as our sale only lasts a few days.

McCANDLESS BROS. & CATHCART

No Goods Will Be Charged During Sale

555 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

No Goods Will Be Charged During Sale

Tourists Buy Dr. Jaeger's Goods Here

DR. JAEGER'S PURE WOOL TAFFETA SHIRTS AND WOOL TUSSORE SHIRTS, very latest designs; underwear, light and medium weights, all sizes to 46.

GOLF JACKETS AND SW EATERS, SOCKS, TRAVELLING AND MOTOR RUGS, etc., etc.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street.



THE STORK

Children's and Infants' Store Have You a Baby in Your Home?

We have the prettiest presents for the little ones ever seen in the city. Hand Crotched Hoods trimmed swansdown; hand made Jackets and Bootees, Silk Dresses, daintily trimmed with lace and emreasonable prices.

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

Wanted Immediately

A FEW HUNDRED ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER IN VICINITY OF VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER

Phone 1192

Real Estate Sale

Instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late W. H. Adams, we will sell on the premises on

TUESDAY, 17th

Cor. Hill and Rose Street (formerly First street), Work Estate.

Eurniture and Effects

Including: Walnut bedroom suite Including: Walnut bedroom suite, three-quarter single and full size iron bedsteads, springs and hair mattresses, bed lounge, beddings, table linen, extension table, cane seat chairs, crockery, upholstered arm chair, pletures, bedroom tables and chairs, hall stove, carpets, rugs, book case with glass doors, marble top tables, ratan arm chair, ornaments, portieres, lace glass doors, marble top tables, ratan arm chair, ornaments, portieres, lace curtains, buffalo horns, toilet ware, 2 clocks, kitchen tables and chairs, cooking utensils, 5 sewing machines, 1 new hand sewing machine, meat safe, lawn mower, garden hose, garden tools, 2 good dog houses, ladder, screen doors, gun cases, gun tools, Majestic 6-hole steel range, gas plate and oven, and a host of other things. On view Monday afternoon, morning of sale.

MAYNARD & SON

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO Auctioneers and Commission Agents

hold sales at private houses by arrangement.

For Sale Privately

Nearly new Piano, Pianola, Organ, Large Oak Table, Old Steel English Fender and Fire Irons, English Peram-bulator, 3 Fur Rugs, Roller Top Desk, Drop Head Sewing Machine, Singer's hand-sewing Machine, several Carpets, Stair Carpet, Child's Iron Cot, etc., etc.

City Agents for the Atlas Insurance Company, London. Several good Lots for sale.

The Auctioneer

A. G. Howard Potts

731 Fort Street

Maynard & Son Maynard & Son Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE. Under instructions from Mrs. K. K. Pelser, we will sell on

Friday 20th, 2 p. m.

On the premises, the Lot and New Bungalow,
No. 16 MENZIES STREET.

This is a new 6-room modern Bunga-low, and Lot is 40 by 120. Terms and full particulars later. Also, same time, all her

Elegant, Costly and Almost New

FURNITURE AND **EFFECTS**

SPLENDID CARPETS. This line of furniture has only been recently bought. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS. Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

EXPERT GIVES FINAL REPORT

(Continued from Fage 1.)

riveted pipe and the laying of the same were all executed by contract.

The remainder of the work was ac-complished, as seems to be customary on municipal work in Victoria, by

Condition of the Structures

Condition of the Structures
This pipe was manufactured by the
Hydraulic Supply Manufacturing Company, of Scattle, Washington, in a
shop specially installed in the City of
Victoria for this purpose. Excellent
workmanship prevailed throughout,
and the pipe in actual use at the time
of my last inspection (which included
all save that on Hillside avenue) was
apparently in perfect condition, and
from the first filling had developed remarkably few leaks, these, of course,

markably few leaks, these, of course, being made tight immediately on their discovery.

The increased capacity in the line between Elk Lake and the Dairy Farm Pumping Station expected from the substitution in part of 24-inch for 16-inch pipe has been more than realized. This pumping engine was manufactured by the John Inglis Company, Ltd., of Toronto. It gives every indication of being a substantial and well-constructed engine, suitable for rendering effective and economical service. At the time of my final inspection, July 3-15, it still lacked a suitable air pump for chiarging the various air chambers. This having been a subject of much correspondence and a great deal of delay, in arcordance with previous advices which had given the John Inglis Company, I ordered at the expense of said company a suitable air pump to be installed. In the meantime one borrowed from one of the railroad companies in Victoria was being used.

statica. In the meantime one borrowed from one of the railroad companies
in Victoria was being used.

Test of Engines

An examination preparatory to making test of the steam economy of the
pumping engine disclosed an inoperative condition of steam traps and
pump for returning the jacket condensation to the bollers, and faulty
adjustment of the steam valves. It
also disclosed a condition which did
not admit of the proper adjustment of
the valves without some slight machine work in modifying the length of
the adjusting rods. These various defects I had corrected, with instructions
that the cost thereof be charged
against the balances due the John Inglis Company.

The steam valves were indicated and
carefully adjusted. All of this caused
a lapse of some days before the engine could be gotten into condition for
final test, and involved the running of
two short prellminary trials.

On July 15th the final test to determine the duty of the engine was run.

As the pump was in regular operation, it was not considered necessary
to run a long test, and accordingly it
was made of but two hours' duration.

The ordinary Bourdon gages were used
for determining the steam, water and
vacuum pressures. These, however,
were carefully calibrated by means of
the Crosby tester and the errors therein corrected in the final computations.

The condensation from the main condenser and the condensation from the
steam jackets and receiver were
welghed on platform scales.

Pumping Capacity

The volume of water pumped was

Pumping Capacity

steam jackets and receiver were weighed on platform scales.

Pumping Capacity

The volume of water pumped was taken to be equivalent to the plunger displacement. The work done by the engine was determined in foot pounds by multiplying the weight of the water pumped by the dynamic lift as determined by the difference in gauge readings on intake and outlet, corrected for the differences in their elevation. The scheduled statements herein following show the result of the test; and the indicator cards accompanying it show the adjustment of the steam valves.

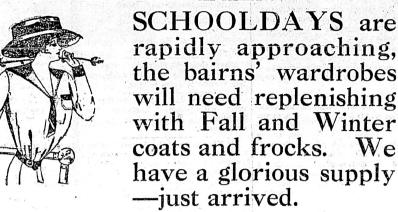
It will be observed that the actual dynamic lift against which the pumpoperated was but little more than 95 feet. This is very materially less than that which I had thought might possibly be imposed, as stated in the specification for the pumping engine, the difference being due to the fact that there was but little water in the Smith Hill reservoir at the time of the test, but chiefly to the very much less resistance in the pipe line both from Elk Lake to the station and from the station to the reservoir than is usually found in pipes of this character. In fact, the small amount of resistance in the pipe, considering the length of time it has been in use, is most unusual; a very fortunate circumstance inasmuch as it means a proportional saving in the amount of fuel necessary for the operation of the pumping engine.

The duty developed by the test, it will be observed, amounted, without allowance for slip, to nearly 109 million foot pounds. The duty guaranteed by the manufacturers under their contract, when operating with 125 pound steam pressure and against a head of 185 feet, is 115 million foot pounds. The duty guaranteed by the manufacturers under their contract, when operating with 125 pound steam pressure and against a head of 185 feet, is 115 million foot pounds after allowing 2 per cent, for slip. A high head is much more favorable for securing a relatively high duty than a lower head. There can be no doubt that the pumping engine, if operated with one

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies, Misses and Children



Home of the Dress Beautiful Exclusive and Economical





superb show of new Neckwear

CHILDREN'S REEFERS in guaranteed real navy serge, indigo dyed, for children from three to ten years; also new fall coats from three to ten years; also new fall coats for children and misses, in tweeds, serges and the new cheviot serge. Absolutely the very latest styles and most durable materials. These are the finest English yoods, finished with trehle-gilt anchor buttons. Select now before the sizes are run out; prices are \$6.50, \$5.50 and \$4.50\$



SAILOR SUITS for children and misses, from three to twelve pears, manufactured from guaranteed Government Serge-Indigo Dyed; the pick of the English market. You cannot make a mistake about these goods vnless you wait too long and are disappointed in getting just the right size; Buy Now whilst we have every size in stock; prices are \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.75 and\$4.50

Burberry's, Aquascutum and Hepton's chic motoring, touring, and walking coats for ladies. The goods are perfect, the prices are most reasonable.



Small **Profits** Quick Turnover ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

Small **Profits** Quick Turnover

face of the surrounding ground through the crevices of the rock in which the reservoir is built to the damage of said property, an open joint tile drain has been provided entirely around the reservoir in the broken stone filling immediately back of the front of the inside walls, this drain discharging into the culvert enclosing the outlet pipe from the reservoir.

Ladies'

The "Leakage"

At the time of my recent inspection, water to a depth of about five feet had been pumped into the reservoir, and there was flowing from this underdrain and also from a small drain placed during construction for the purpose of leading the water from a spring under one of the banks, a quantity of water which I roughly estimated might amount to about; 35 gallons per minute. This leakage had appeared shortly after water had been admitted. On observing the conditions for a few days, I came to the conclusion that this leakage, at least in part, must be escaping through openings in the concrete lining. The water was accordingly allowed to pass out to the consumers, and an examination was made of the bottom when empty. It was discovered that balls of plastic clay which were inserted in the bottom of the asphaltum expension joints in the walls for the purpose of retaining the hot asphaltum when the joints were poured, had, through oversight, not been removed before the asphaltum/oints between the walls and the bottom concrete were poured; with the result that a slight pressure of water had dislodged the clay, leaving some half dozen small openings were accurately refilled with next cement and an examination made of the bottom generally, which the papeared in good cordilition. The water was again turned into the reservoir, and a measuring weir suited for measuring small countries and contributed where the leakage turned into the reservoir, and a measuring weir suited for measuring small quantities placed where the leakage from the reservoir could be concentrated. The reservoir was thereupon found to be almost entirely watertight under a pressure up to the five feet to which it had been previously filled.

This reservoir, having a capacity at high water line of 16,00,000 imperianglions, has a superficial area of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of the bank as a superficial area of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of the bank as a superficial area of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of the bank as proposed to the square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of about 135,000 square feet and a depth of water of a fragmentary character with many crevites and seams. This rock, for the larger part, lay in the southerly half of the reservoir, the excavation therein ranging from a depth of zero to almost the full depth of a fragmentary character with many crevited and the season of the same of the

Brass and Iron Beds

new designs in all Brass Beds, Brass and Iron enamelled and plain enamelled Beds. Be sure to see these nice designs while our stock is complete. Prices are extremely moderate and range in price from \$2.95 for a neat white enamelled Iron Bed to \$50 for a handsome Brass Bed. Come now.

Irom Beds

Handsome White Enamence, full size, heavy chills, fine brass strong Enamelled Iron Bed, fillings.

CASH PRICE

\$9.00

Same bed in blue and white enamel, \$10.35. Pretty Blue Enamel Iron Bed,

full size, nice CASH PRICE

\$11.25 Same Bed, green en-amelled\$11.25



Mattresses, Bed Springs and Pillows

We are headquarters for these goods. Fine line always in stock at lowest prices.

Brass Beds

Brass Bed, large posts and fillings. The best bargain in a Brass Bed in the city. Full size.
CASH PRICE

\$24.30

Beautiful Brass Bed, pretty design, wire brushed, dull gold finish, full size. Splendid value for the money.

CASH PRICE

\$36.90

&

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

final permeability of the lining is the test of actual trial.

This reservoir is designed with the expectation that it will be covered, and in this connection I wish to repeat what I have often verbally urged to the effect that the covering of the clear water basin at the filters and the Smith Hill reservoir, both of which can be accomplished at a very moderate cost, would certainly result in a very great improvement in the character of the water supply through the preventing of the profuse growth of develop in these basins.

High Level Pumping Station

High Level Pumping Station The machinery for this station was furnished by R. P. Rithet & Company and installed by Hutchinson Brothers, (Continued on Page 11.)



MILL, PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS NEW WESTMINSTER B.C.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad St., Victoria, B.G.

J. S. H. Matson

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Can-Eda, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, August 15, 1909

THE ISLAND'S WEALTH

The wealth of Vancouver Island is being better understood all the time. but it is well to keep the salient facts to the front, until they become a part of the general knowledge of the public. A moderate estimate of the timber standing today on the Island is 100,-000,000,000 superficial feet board measure. To convert that into merchantable timber will call for an outlay of at least \$1,500,000,000. Without making any allowance for growth, this timber will supply over 3,250,000 superficial feet every working day in the year for 100 years.

there any other part of North America where there is so much potential railway freight in actual sight?
Is not this proposition indisputable:

The railway that can get itself in a position to handle this vast potential freight to the best advantage will occupy the strongest possible position among all the transcontinental lines?

Here is another proposition that we think will hardly be disputed: It is the duty of the Dominion government to assist any transportation enterprise that will enable this timber to be de-livered in the prairies, where the great market for it will be, at the least pos-

Here is another proposition that we think will hardly be questioned: It is the interest of the provincial govern-ment to assist any transportation enterprise that will reduce to a minimum the loss in logs after they are cut, regarding the matter from a revenue standpoint, as well as from an industrial standpoint.

Is not this proposition also true: In view of the unprecedented rapidity with which the Prairie Provinces are being settled, it would be wise national policy for the Dominion government to facilitate in every way the transportation of timber from the Coast to the Prairies?

The following proposition cannot be questioned: There is no railway now in existence, in course of construction, or, as yet, definitely projected, that will meet the transportation conditions above outlined.

But Vancouver Island has other wealth beside that of her forests. The known area of agricultural land on Vancouver Island is nearly 1,000,000 acres, and fuller exploration than has yet been made will undoubtedly dis-close considerably more. In the province of New Brunswick, which claims to be essentially an agricultural province, there is not much more land under cultivation than can be cultivated on this Island.

Vancouver Island's coal deposits are

vast and of unknown extent.

Vancouver Island's iron deposits are very large and really of unknown ex-

Vancouver Island's copper deposits are very many, and yet the Island has been by no means thoroughly prospected.

Vancouver Island has deposits of gold and silver and marble in vast quantities. Vancouver Island has very valuable

fisherics. Vancouver Island has some of the

finest harbors in the world.

It is an island with vast wealth in sight and of vast potential wealth to be developed.

Its great need is transportation faits West Coast.'

THE WATER BY-LAW.

At the rate at which Victoria is now growing there is only one source from which a water supply can be obtained soon enough to prevent a water famine, and that is Goldstream. There is not the least use in any one's disputing this. If we had the legal right beyond all doubt to tunnel under the Esquimalt Company's reservoirs in order to reach Sooke by the shortest route, several years would elapse before water could be brought in from that source. But no one knows if we have any such right. Certainly the Esquimalt company does not admit that we have. Therefore to the time necessary to dig the tunnel and do the rest of the work, we must add the indefinite period that would be occupied in litigation with the company. Mean-

the cost would be very much greater was at that time in France a leader the Attorney-General. Page 11 is dein the first instance, because of the
greater distance, and in the next
place the cost of additional pipes leon tested the quality of British man-

would be very greatly increased over what it would be if a tunnel is found o be feasible.

In no event is it likely that the first water main laid from either Sooke or Goldstream will be sufficient for any great number of years. The suggestion in either case is, we believe, for a pipe having a 5,000,000-gallon dally capacity. Not many years will elapse before that will not be a sufficient supply. The cost of a second main to Sooke will, no matter by which route it is laid, be very much greater than ne to Goldstream, the distance in the latter case being much less than in the former case.

If we acquire the Goldstream property we will get the needed water more quickly and at less expense than in any other way that can be suggested.

Another consideration ought not to be lost sight of. There is no doubt that the water of Sooke Lake is at the present time of excellent quality, but there is aways a chance that, as the settlement of the Island progresses, it may be contaminated. There is absolutely no chance of the Goldstream water being contaminated from such a cause, because the city, if it acquires the property, will own all the water-

THE TRAMWAY BY-LAW

While we do not suppose there are many people in Victoria, so utterly un-reasonable as to decline to endorse the By-law embodying the agreement with the B.C. Electric Railway Company, it is always possible that through apathy on the part of the riends of the measure and activity on the part of those who oppose anything and everything, the vote may be adverse. Therefore we urge upon all persons to give the matter their best consideration, and among the reasons why we think they ought to vote for the By-law are the following:

Because by doing so you ensure the construction of a large power plant near Victoria, estimated to cost a million and a half dollars.

Because the chief thing needed to

open up the districts surrounding Victoria is quick electric transportation. Because the power to be developed at the new plant will be used in operating new electric lines, light and

to spend \$250,000 in extensions and improvements within the next three ears.

Because these expenditures mean olenty of work for the workingman. Because all lighting rates to citizens

will be substantially reduced.

Because if the City so desire electric energy will be supplied to light

the streets at half the present cost. Because if the City at any time develop Sooke for a water system and have surplus water for power purposes they can compel the company to pur-

Because the City gives away nothing that is of any value to it. It merely agrees that before goin's into the electric railway, lighting and power business it will offer the company a price for its undertaking, such price to be fixed by arbitration.

Because no monopoly is given to the present company. The City reserves the right to give a franchise at any time to any other company.

Because in the past Victoria has sufered in comparison with other cities by the lack of electric railway connections, cheap light and power.

Because this is the way to get what

we want to help push our town ahead in the future in the same way that in the future in the same way that Vancouver has been pushed ahead in the past.

. A PROPHET OF EVIL.

Mr. H. G. Wells is a brilliant novel-

ist of a kind. He can imagine all sorts of things. He knows a great deal about things that are not, such as the Martians. He likewise seems to be sufficient of an ass to take himself seriously, but we do not know that he is to be blamed for that when a paper like the Daily Mail invites him to tell its readers what is the significance of Mons, Bleriot's cross-Channel flight. Of course it is to Mr. Wells an occurrence full of menace to the integrity of the British Isles. He conveniently forgets that the venturesome Frenchman cilities, including, to use the words quite sufficient, thereby showing that of the Royal Commission on Transportation, "the shortest and best means of transportation between the Plains of Alberta and the harbors on its West Coast". and some other flights show that "we linterest. The first page has some have fallen behind in the quality of our manhood." It seems a shame that the British public, or rather that part of it whose political gospel is the Daily Mail, should be instructed in such tommy-rot. Mons. Bleriot is by no means the first Frenchman to invade England by way of the atmosphere. One of his fellow countrymen did the same thing a century quarter ago, and in order that the people of England might know what ballooning was like it was necessary to send to France and Italy for persons to demonstrate the new invention. Possibly there were some Eighteenth Century Wellses, who saw in this proof that the British people had "fallen behind in the quality of our manhood," but luckily there was no Daily Mail to give the world-wide currency to their folly. Since that invasion of England while the city would either far outgrow its water supply, or else growth would be stopped for want of water.

But some may ask: Why not lay a storming of Badajos, the splendid fight pipe to the Lake without digging a of Salamanca, the spirited struggle at tunnel? The answer to this is that Talavera and on other fields. There

hood at Waterloo. So if, when we have read the jeremiad of Mr. Wells in the Dally Mall, we feel at all nervous as to the quality of British manhood because a Frenchman has crossed the Channel in a flying machine, we open our history and read, and all fear vanishes. In its place there arises a con-tempt for the men and the papers, which give currency to articles such Wells has contributed to the Daily Mail.

Baddeck, No. 1, sat down. Next time she goes up she will stay up.

Contemporary says taxpayers responsible for graft. Moral: To stop graft, don't pay your taxes.

Mr. Wright, of Halifax, continues to wage his anti-profanity campaign. Mr. Wright is quite wright.

The mining news from Nelson is satisfactory. brighter days ahead that it has yet

Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign ninister, is gaining the confidence of the British people to a degree enjoyed by no one of his predecessors since the Marquis of Salisbury's day.

An evening contemporary is in error a stating that Mr. T. W. Paterson is chairman of the special railway committee of the Board of Trade. Mr. F. A. Pauline is chairman.

Bolivia wants a seaport, and is said to be ready to fight Peru for one. It is also said that Chili is ready to help Bolivia. In that case Peru had better follow the example of Davy Crockett's coon, and "come down."

Capt. Mikkelson, whom a good many Victorians know, has set out for Greenland to explore the unknown part of that desolate region. He expects to find the records of the last Danish expedition to that country, all the mempers of which perished.

Since Mr. Hugh Graham became Sir Hugh Graham there is a certain eastern newspaper that assumes to speak with authority, and not as the scribes on imperial questions. We cannot be too truly thankful for such mercies.

It was a disappointment to Mr. Mc-Bride that he was unable to meet Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Mr. Hays: but he had already made all his plans for his northern trip before he was advised of their intention to visit the Coast.

The engineers in charge of the work are confident of completing the rall-way to the top of Mont Blanc in the course of a few years. The first secthe distance in altitude, has been opened for traffic. Needless to say, it is purely a passenger line.

The Alberta Parliament Building at Edmonton is drawn according to a plan, which suggests the State House in Boston, the Parthenon at Athens and the Capitol at Washington, Though decidedly composite in its architecture it will be a fine looking

Lieutenant Shackleton is a devout man. He makes no special demonstration of plety, but he says that in their Antarctic explorations he and his party put their trust in Divine Providence and often spoke of it among themselves.

The women of England are petitioning the Queen to use her influence to have some sort of control put upon cars, which they say "have made our lives a misery," adding: "Our children are always in danger, our things are ruined by the dust, we cannot open our windows, our rest is spoiled at night by the noise." petitioners say they are only poor people "and the great majority those who use motor cars take no ac-count of us."

Mr. John Galt, a consulting engineer of Toronto, has made a report on the Smith's Hill reservoir. Substantially Smith's Hill reservoir. Smith's Hill reservoir, Substantiany what he says is that such a reservoir cannot be expected to reservoir cannot be expected to be watertight, although it may be made so "by time and patient effort." He says it is a very good reservoir of the kind; but he is very careful to express no opinion as to th kind. In other words he says in effect: When people want that kind of a reservoir, that's the kind of a reser-

scenes on McLaughlin Point, and one taken elsewhere. Page 2 tells some-thing of camp life near Victoria. On page 3 is a garden scene that a good many Victorians have recently had the pleasure of seeing. The editor of the Rural and Suburban page is responsible for the basket of flowers. On page 4 is the "Hour with the Editor," and special attention is directed to the "Birth of the Nations" article, because therein is mentioned the foundation of our system of self-government, of which we Britons are so proud. Page 5 is devoted to literary matter chiefly, but the portrait and brief biography of Liszt is the first of a series. Page 6 is an illustrated article on Egg Gathering on the Cliffs, and some miscellany. Page 7 introduces a new feature, which will be sustained in subsequent issues. On page 8 is a remarkable article on "Wolves and their Cousins." Page 9 is devoted to the Hunting and Fishing, and a continuation from page 5. Page 10 gives re-cent news from the World of Music,

WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

Compare our regular, all-the-year-'round prices with any regular sale or clearance prices; remember 5 per cent cash dis-count and quality of goods, then—use your own judgment.

WEILER BROS. Home Furnishers Since '62

Visit the New China Store—Soon

This Is a Delightful Store to Visit and You Are Truly Welcome

THE new china store is a delightful place to visit—a store filled with items of more than ordinary interest to every homekeeper. In its rearranged form and new fittings you won't recognize what was once a very attractive store. The new shop is the finest china store in the west. And the offerings are worthy of the splendid store.

The choicest pieces from the leading potteries throughout the world are offered. Direct importations-many not seen elsewhere in this western world. Buying direct and in such large quantities as we do secures for us the best prices—the result is unsurpassed values.

On this floor you'll also find the latest and choicest pieces of cut glass. We are sole Victoria agents for the famous Libbey cut glass and show this in a specially constructed room.

Silverware from the world's leading makers is shown also and this is a department that is fast growing in public favor. The superior quality of the ware, the excellent designs and the decidedly fair pricings being the reason. You are heartily welcome to visit this store and spend as much time as you can in roaming around. Why not come in tomorrow?

Stylish New Arrivals

Some smart designs in dining chairs are now shown-last week's arrivals rounding out a showing not surpassed anywhere in the city. Some uncommonly stylish chairs are shown.

Every fancy as to finish, style and price can be met here. Particular attention is called to the line of Early English finished chairs. We have these styles, with leather upholstered seats at from, each \$3.75.

Any needs in diningroom furniture are best supplied from this stock of ours. In buffets and sideboards, in dining tables, in carpets and hangings the choice is broad. Consult us.

DINING CHAIRS FRUIT CANNING NECESSARIES

Supplied Here-Everything Save Fruit and Sugar

The time for canning peaches, apricots and all such fruits is here. You'll surely require some new jars, jelly tumblers, new rubbers, etc., and certainly you are interested in knowing where to get these-knowing where to find the fullest assortment of canning accessories, where your wants may be supplied with the least possible delay.

These are a few of the items needed—the principal ones. All are to be

RUBBER RINGS FRUIT JARS JELLY GLASSES

found here. In fruit jars, as in all other lines, there are many grades. Some glass will crack when heated, some when it cools off. We want you to try ours -it's the safest. Let us show you these reliable Mason Jars. MASON PINTS, at per dozen.....

MASON QUARTS, at per dozen. \$1.00
MASON HALF-GALLONS, per dozen. \$1.35

Here Are Worth While Furniture Styles

IT'S a genuine treat to fall into a chair such as one of these new leather upholstered styles put into stock last week. Seldom indeed have Victorians such an opportunity to see such interesting furniture styles. These new chairs represent the very best in chair-making. They are the products of Canada's leading factories. Well designed, well built and fairly priced-truly they are chair styles "worth

ARM ROCKER-Mission designed frame finished in Early English finish, selected oak, upholstered in red leather. Priced at\$18.00 ARM CHAIR-Mission designed frame, selected oak, finished in Early English finish. Upholstered in red finished in Early English finish. Upholstered in red or olive Spanish leather. Price\$18.00 ARM CHAIR—A mission designed frame of selected

ROCKER—A striking style in Early English finished oak, mission design. Upholstered in olive Spanish leather.

ROCKER-An attractively designed rocker. Mission style in Early English finished oak. Upholstered in red leather. Priced at\$25.00 ARM ROCKERS-We show a fine choice in golden oak rockers, newest styles are shown-styles not offered here before. Selected materials have been used and the finish and workmanship is the very best. See these styles-upholstered in leather, priced at each \$25 and\$20.00

MORRIS CHAIR-An excellent chair style in mission

Frames made of selected oak in mission design and finished in Early English finish. Upholstered in olive leather. Price for the three pieces......\$80.00

LINENS JUST **OPENED** IRISH TABLE

RELAND'S foremost linen makers have contributed some beautiful linens to our stock—Saturday witnessing the arrival of a big shipment of dainty cloths and napkins. These are on sale Monday and if you are one of many customers awaiting the arrival of these we advise that you make an early visit and choose while the assortment is complete.

There's nothing better than the Irish linens and nothing better leaves Ireland than the products of the mills from which these come. We import direct and are thus enabled to offer you excellent valus. Prices may not be lower, but the same prices and better quality. When you go choosing table linens visit the linen department of this store.

Put One of These in Your Bedroom—New

There's room in your bedroom for one of these stylish new dressers and stands. Here are three chosen from the late arrivals—every on worthy of your attention, in style, finish and price. The price moderate for two such excellent pieces. Come in and see them. Shown on the third floor.

DRESSER AND STAND-\$35 for this suite is little. Dresser has 2 large and 3 small drawers and round bevel plate mirror. Nicely finished in golden oak finish. Price for the two pieces is . . \$35.00 DRESSER AND STAND-An excellent value. Dresser has 2 large and 3 small drawers and large, round bevel plate mirror. Firely finished in mahogany finish.
Stand designed to match... \$38.00 DRESSER AND STAND-A suite in golden quarter-cut oak. Dresser has I large and 2 small drawers and a large bevel plate mirror. Finely finished throughout. Two pieces priced at.....\$40.00

See These Stylish Rockers for Children

WHEN you were a little tot—just about "so high"—didn't you get some happiness out of a little rocker, or couldn't you have gotten lots? We think so. Then you'll appreciate the possibilities for enjoyment offered your little tot in these rockers.

And the easy prices—from 85c. Isn't it easy to own one? Styles are attractive and comfortable. Well made-strong, safe and serviceable. Some have cane seats, some imitation leather, some wood. Stylish little rockers that'll delight the heart of any tiny housekeeper. Come up to the fourth floor and see what we offer at-

 85ϕ , \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00.

Use the New Ladies' Rest Room

ADIES should remember that our rest room is theirs to use any time, whether a customer of this establishment or not. It's a convenience planned for ALL Victorian women folk. A convenient place to read, write, rest or meet your friends. Use it. Second floor.

Send for Our Big New Catalogue

F you haven't already received our new catalogue send your name and address on a postal and receive a copy of newest ideas in furniture, etc., and every item priced. A this fine book. It is filled with illustrations of the very valuable book free to you. Send today-now!

Sole Agents "Libbey" Cut Glass Finest Made

WEILER BROS

Price \$15.00

Sole Agents

Ostermoor Mattress

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B. C.

A Matter of Life and Death

You might as well be without a doctor, as without a bottle of Hennessy's Brandy in an emergency, such as may happen to you this very Summer.

A Drama from Real Life:

ACT I. Somebody faints with the heat, or some invalid has a "bad turn," or there is an accident. And everybody, instantly says "Some Brandy, quick."

> But, none can be found, and the store is closed or is a long way off.

ACT II. Somebody suggests that your neighbor, Mr. A, may have some, and away you go to find

> He thinks he has some Brandy, but after wasting your valuable time, he tells you that he has none just now.

ACT III. Then you go over to neighor B's house, but

> He says that he has never kept Brandy because he thought that in case of need he would borrow from you.

ACT IV. Almost in a frenzy, you call on Mr. C, who apologizes as he hands you some "cooking brandy"

noission of sinBut, consistrying sit, the epatient? cannot retain it. And then, for all that you can do, the patient may die.

ACT V. You straightway swear by all your former neglect that you will never get caught again without a bottle of Hennessy's Brandy. Hennessy is the name to remember at all times—the pure old Brandy of known quality-You can get it everywhere—Every dealer knows it well---and

> You rest content, knowing that hereafter, no such embarrassing predicaments can overtake you.

What it Means to You



This trademark is the most important part of a Fit-Reform Suit or Overcoat.

It is a definite promise of quality and service or recompense.

It promises that you must be satisfied with your purchase or you can get your money back.

Today, thousands of men in every part of Canada will not buy a garment that does not contain this wreath.

It means much to you.

Look for it whenever you buy.

Suits and Overcoats, \$15, \$18, \$20 up

ALLEN & CO.

1201 Government Street

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Gallant, of Philadel-phia, were in the city yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allendale, of Montreal, are visiting Victoria.

Mr. Mark Levy is visiting Mrs. Well-wood, Quadra street.

Miss McKenny, of Revelstoke, is visiting in Victoria.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.P., has returned to Nanalmo.

H. Aitken has returned to Nanalmo, after a short visit to Victoria. S. J. McGiven left last night on the Charmer for Vancouver.

Miss Bushnell has gone to Vancouver on a visit to friends.

P. M. Lindsey went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.

Mrs. R. P. Dowdall left this morning for Tacoma to visit her mother.

Mrs. Hamberly Brown and family, of St. John, N.B., arrived in Victoria on Friday.

Among visitors from the interior are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howson, of Rev-

Mr. and Mrs. Bolton Thackerey, of Ottawa, have come to Victoria to spend a few weeks.

Dr. Campbell, of Breadallane, is enjoying a visit from his nephew, Mr. J. R. Lawrence, of Creenmore, Ont.

Miss Della Spragg, of Seattle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ulin, of Fernwood road. . . .

Mrs. J. Drake has gone to Los Angeles and expects to be absent for some months,

Miss Muriel Rant is spending some days in Vancouver and is the guest of Miss Lindsay.

Miss Jessie McKilligan has returned after a brief but much enjoyed visit to the A.-Y.-P. Exposition at Scattle.

Mrs. Watson, who has been visiting Mrs. W. Henderson in Vancouver returned yesterday.

Mrs. Lawson and Miss E. G. Lawson came back from Vancouver yesterday after a very pleasant visit.

Mrs. William C. Houston and daughter went over to Vancouver last night on a short visit to friends.

The marriage of Miss Bullen, set for the 30th inst., will be private. No cards of invitation have been issued.

The Misses Sargison and Miss A. M. Hickey are spending several days visiting the fair and Sound cities.

Mr. H. Carmichael, who went over to Vancouver with his wife and son, who have gone to England, has returned to town.

A. B. McKenzie and J. S. C. Fraser came down from Rossland and will accompany Premier McBride on his trip to the north.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lang, of Vernon, are in Victoria. Before returning home they will see the A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

Exposition.

Miss Laura Jones and Miss Lulu Fraser, who were this week visiting Mrs. J. B. McKilligan, of Craigmore, have gone to Penticton.

J. S. Floyd, clerk of the municipality of Oak Bay, left last evening via the C. P. R. on an extended trip to the Old Country.

Miss Smart and Miss May Smart, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting their friends, the Misses Scholecroft, of Pen-y-Bryn, Discovery street.

Mrs. C. C. Chapman and neice, Miss Gladys Neill, of Calgary, arrived in the city yesterday on a three weeks' visit with friends here.

Arthur P. Van Camp, of Winnipeg, left last night for his home in the east after a month's visit here and in Vancouver.

Mrs. and Miss Robertson, of Mount Tolmic, will leave for Shawnigan Lake this afternoon to spend a two weeks' holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kiddle arrived on Friday afternoon from Tacoma, and during their stay in Victoria are the guests of Mr. and Miss Raymond, Believille street.

Mr. T. E. Hartley, accompanied by his brother, H. O. Hartley, the former of London, Eng., and the latter of Vancouver, arrived in the city on Friday and left yesterday for Cowlchan Lake, where they will spend a few days.

The many friends of Miss Norah L. Wilson, who underwent an operation last Wednesday at St. Joseph's Hospital, will be pleased to know that she s progressing very favorably.

Mrs. C. Quandt, of Winnipeg, left this afternoon for Vancouver, to join her sister, Miss Jennie Cobb, and Miss Nellie Lewis, of Melita, Man. The party then will have to visit in Okan-agan before returning to their homes.

James Kent, superintendent of the C.P.R. telegraph service, with head-quarters at Montreal, is on his way west on a tour of inspection. He will reach Victoria in the course of the next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Englehart, of Portage la Prairie, who have been visiting with friends here for the past three weeks, left last night via the C. P. R. on their return to their home in the east.

the east.

Ernest T. Willis and Glen A. Cameron, of Kamloops, who have been visiting the A. Y. P. Exposition and spending the past week in the city visiting with friends, left yesterday afternoon on their return to their homes.

Among the passengers on the Marama were Messrs. George Cockshutt and George Page, delegates from the Toronto Board of Trade to the congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to meet at Sydney, N.S.W. Another delegate was W. H. Hathaway, M.P.P., of St. John, N.B.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Ubscribe for THE COLONIST | Advertise in THE COLONIST | Ad

Henry Young & Co.

Special Prices on New Lace Curtains

These prices should appeal to the judgment of very many housekeepers now, when Fall Housecleaning Season is only just round the corner. The autumn War on Dirt suggests that window draperies, above all things, should be new and clean. The Bird of Time has but a little way to flutter, and the bird is on the wing. So make haste-profit while you may.



Nottingham Lace Curtains

Three yards long. Per pair, \$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.00 and90¢

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Three and a half yards long. Per pair, \$2.00 and\$1.45

These Curtain values will be a surprise even for shrewd shoppers, because the goods are absolutely new-just opened up.

Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government St.

ville, wife of Wm. J. Melville, of Red-lands, California, who died in Jubilee hospital on Friday afternoon will take place from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing 'Co., Govern-ment street, on Monday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, and will proceed from there to Ross Bay cemetery for inter-ment. Brigadler Sweeton, of the Sal-vation Army, and a son-in-law of de-ceased, arrived in Victoria Friday night, but just too late to see Mrs. Melville alive. It is expected that Staff-Sergeant Hayes, of the Salva-tion Army, will officiate.

Graham

All that is mortal of the late Allan Graham will be laid to rest in Ross Bay cemetery this (Sunday) afternoon. The remains, which are reposing in the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., will be taken to the Odd Fellow's hall this morning, from which place the funeral will leave at 2.15 p. m., proceeding to Christ church cathedral, where service will be conducted at 2.30. The members of the different branches of the I. O. O. F. are called together for 2 o'clock, and will parade to the cemetery in a body.

Pearson

Pearson

The remains of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Pearson were buried in the family plot in Ross Bay cemetery beside her husband. The funeral took place from the family residence, South Turner street, at 3 p.m., and proceeded to St. John's church, where service was conducted by the Rev. P. Jenns. Mr. J. G. Burnett presided at the organ. There was a large attendance of friends, many beautiful flowers being presented. The following were pallbearers: A. J. Dallain, E. Rogers, G. W. Wynne, H. J. Martin, F. A. Pauline, G. C. Mesher, J. B. Clarke.

STUDENTS WIN

High School Base Ball Nine Take Measure of the Beacon Hill Team

In a fast and exciting game yesterday afternoon at the Royal Athletic park the hard-working students of the High school won from the fast Beacon Hill nine by the score of 12-6. The game, which lasted the full nine innings, was an exceptional one.

Up to the sixth inning the Hills were leading by the narrow margin of one run, the score being 4-3. In the next liming they were shut out, while the Students piled up a score of six, due to timely hiting and errors. In the next three innings the Hills scored one in each inning while the Students tallied three. Scott and Pike at the receiving end put up a fine article of ball, while the two pitchers, Steel and Terriault, pitched their regular class of ball, Steel fanning twelve while Terriault had nine to his credit.

This game gives the Students the champlonship, although the Beacon Hill nine had the top position from the start of the lengue.

George Burns and Schaefer, two of Victoria's well-kinown ball players, acted as double umpires, and gave general satisfaction in the position.

Paint Before the Fall

This time of the year is in many respects an ideal time to paint. We would like to have a little chat with you on the paint question. We can easily tell you the vital points about paint—what the best wearing materials are, what colors harmonize and what colors are the most durable. Our advicecosts nothing and may prove valuable to you. We carry an immense stock of Paints and Varnishes. Our efficient staff of interior and exterior decorators know their business thoroughly and our charges for housepainting are very reasonable.

Estimates Furnished FREE on Request.



MELROSE COMPANY, Ltd.

THE PAINTERS AND ART DECORATORS,

618 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

er e

When by a little economy you can have a beautiful home of your own-

JUST NOW WE HAVE TWO HOUSE

FIRST-SEVEN ROOM NEW HOUSE, well constructed and modern. The lot is

At Oak Bay Junction

SECOND-SIX ROOM BUNGALOW, large rooms, cosy and comfortable, no expense has been spared to make this house one of the best built and best arranged in the city. This will appeal to a particular woman. We ask you to look it over. Terms \$100 cash and \$40 per month, which will pay taxes, interest, etc. Lot alone is worth \$1,200. Price only\$3,500

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

retail district, and on which there is a good two-story brick building rented to reliable tenants. As property on Gov-ernment street is very hard to get hold of and will increase in value very rapidly in the near future we can recommend this property as a "gilt edge" investment. If you are inter-ested kindly call and we will give you all particulars.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Oriental Importing Company

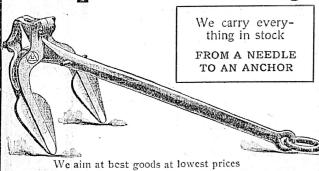
We call special attention to our new stock, just received, of Pongeo silks and Grass Linens, selected with great care from the best manu-Elegantly embroidered Silk Opera Coats and Shawls, Kimonas, Silk Hose, etc., at Bargain Prices.

Note the Address:

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

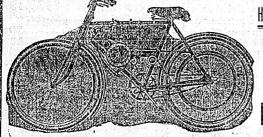
510 Cormorant St., Victoria, B. C.

Shipchandlery



We aim at best goods at lowest prices LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.



Here at Last Wolf Motor **Bicycles**

Ride a bleycle without exertion. The Wolf Motor Bleycle welghs only 80 pounds; costs \$175.00. Any person can run it. We will take your old pedal machine in part payment. See us about it.

Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot Opposite Spencer's

Summer Camp for Boys and Men

Senior Camp at the Gorge, \$3.25 per week. Boys' Camp, Shore Harbor, Sidney, \$10.00 for 16 days. commencing July 3rd.

Join the Y. M. C. A. and go to camp.

THE "BON AMI"

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS OUT-FITTING STORE 734 YATES STREET. Old Co-Op. Premises

Goods all new and latest designs.

BLOUSES A SPECIALTY English Goods at English Prices

SHELTON & SON, Proprietors.

NOTICE

Fernwood Road, between Gladstone and Grant streets is closed to vehicular traffic until further orders, C. H. TOPP, City Engineer.

Buy Your Rosesand Hardy Perennials

at the LANSDOWNE FLORAL GARDENS 1591 Lansdowne Road, City, Send for our Catalogue.



MT. TOLMIE

Sand and Gravel

Screened and Graded,

Free From Salt

Deliveries made to any part of city and surroundings

Lineham Scott Sand and Gravel Co.

Phone 664. 634 View Street.

Prince Rupert, B. C.

Frince Rupert, B. C.
Find out all about the new terminal
city by subscribing for The Empire,
the old reliable pioneer newspaper.
Price—in Canada, \$1 a year: American and foreign points, \$1.50. Remit
per express or post office order to The
Empire Publishing Co., Prince Rupert,
B. C.

A Delightful Trip, with beautiful scenery, among the Thousand Islands. Excursion rates every day by V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois.

NEWS OF THE CITY

VICTORIA

"Boys' Judge" To Speak

"Boys' Judge" To speak
Judge Ben Lindsay, of Denver, Col,
who has carned a wide fame as the
"Boys' Judge," will deliver a lecture on
the methods of working in the juvenile
court in the city ball on Wednesday
night.

A meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the ladles' parlor. The subject to be considered is medicinal work in the foreign mission field.

A meeting of the executive commit-tee of the Vancouver Island Develop-ment League will be held on Tuesday morning in the Board of Trade rooms, when the secretary will give details of the latest methods of publicity which have been adopted for advertising the resources of the Island.

Assaults Woman

Assaults Woman

Charged with assaulting a woman of the underworld residing on Herald street and also of being a frequenter of her house, a well known individual, whose antics have already been the occasion of trouble in the house in question, was arrested yesterday morning at 6 o'clock and locked up at the police station. Drink is aseribed as the cause of the man's attack upon the woman, upon whom he has on previous occasions made assaults. The case will come up for hearing tomorrow morning.

Robbed of Time Piece

Robbed of Time Piece

F. Bayley, proprietor of the cigar store next to the Pantages Sheatre, is mourning the loss of a valuable gold watch and chain which, he reported to the police, had been purloined from his pocket. "Scotty" Smith, allas Kane, alias McPherson, who has on several occasions run foul of the police, and his companion "Shorty" Philips, likewise a police character, were arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, but there was no evidence to connect them with the robbery and they were allowed to go. They immediately took the boat-for Vancouver.

The Limeric Contest

The Limeric Contest
In arranging the Limerick contest
in aid of the building fund for the
women's building at the fair grounds,
the management are satisfied that
they will have the support of many
public-spirited citizens, who will enter
not because of the prizes in view, but
just to play the game and add to the
success, and fun of the contest in the
spirit of good fellowship and sympathy with the effort now being made
by the women of Victoria to obtain
an adequate building in which the
beautiful, handiwork done by women
and children may be displayed to advantage, and also where the rest and
refreshment rooms so badly needed in
past years will be found.

The Wharf Street Pavement

The Wharf Street Pavement
The contractors for the paving of
Wharf street deny that there is any
difficulty between them and the city
as to the delivery of brick. The contractors have now been, twelve days
at work, employing 20 men. In that
time they have put down 1,000 feet of
pipe, 600 feet being through rock; they
have put in 200 feet of cross drains;
built a concrete wall 90 feet long, eight
feet high and 3½ feet thick; cut out
60 feet of sidewalk and put in concrete
piers and reinforced beams, and built
500 feet of curbing. They claim that
in treating the surface of the street
they have aimed at inconvenicing
the merchants on the street as little
as possible.

ST. GEORGE'S PICNIC

Pleasant Time Spent at Brighton Beach Yesterday—Good Pro-gramme of Races

Beach Yesterday—Good Programme of Races

The Sons and Daughters of St. George held their annual picnic yesterday and the local lodges with their friends entered into the fun of the event with great gusto. Brighton Beach was chosen as the place of gathering, and the cars carried quite a number to this popular watering place. Sports and oid English games were indulged in until six o'clock when the members and guests were supplied with all the good things of the season by the committee which had the arrangements in hand. At 7:30 those present sang the siaple Leaf and the national anthem, and returned to the city having spent one of the most enjoyable events ever held under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George.

The committee was: Mesdames Greenhalgh, Rivers, Penketh and Armstrong, and Messys. Barnett, Howard, Jeeves, Ruda, Greenhalgn, Clark and Jones. The results of the various sports were as follows: Married ladies' race, Mrs. Driver, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Driver; married men's race, Mr. A. Ward, F. Jeeves, Geo. Rudd; single ladies' race, Miss Campbell; single men, A. Penketh, Ed. Jeeves, J. A. Price; shoe and obstacle race, Stanley Price, Percy Jeeves, Jack McKerile, thread needle race, Mrs. Driver and G. Rudd, Mrs. Rudd and F. Jeeves, Mr. A. Price; shoe and obstacle race, Stanley Price, Percy Jeeves, Jack McKerile, Horace Rivers; girls under 14, Victoria Price, Margaret Brandson, Eva Hawkins; girls under 10, Otto Hoof, S. Price; girls under 16, Emily Campbell, Kathleen Clark; boys under 6, Arthur Winters, Howard Winters. Winters.

WALLET MISSING

Horseman Loses Big Amount During Progress of Races at the Willows

J. Johnson, a horse owner who had several horses entered at the Country Club race meet, is mourning the loss of \$600, which disappeared on Friday afternoon during the progress of the races. Whether the wallet containing the money was purloined by a pickpocket or was lost is not known, but Mr. Johnson believes that he dropped it and it was picked up by someone in the crowd.

Mr. Johnson has been accustomed to carrying his pocket book in an inside

A Delightful Trip, with beautiful scenery, among the Thousand Islands. Excursion rates every day by V. & S. Excursion rates every day by V. & S. railway and steamer Iroquois.

Next Sunday the Iroquois will stop one hour at Mayne, returning via the picturesque Pender Canal. Don't miss viewing the wonderful scenery along this route. Train leaves 9.45 to the police but its contents are still missing.

NEW

NEW LACE NEW EMBROIDERIES NEW BARRETTES, SIDE COMBS and BACK COMBS

SYNOPSIS. /
A marked depression contral in the Kootenays overlies the region of the Rockles, and rain has fallen from the Columbia river northward to Barker-ville, and the weather on the coast has been mostly cloudy. It has been warmer today in the inter-inountain districts and in the Parire provinces and a thunderstorm occurred at Port Arthur, TEMBERATURE

Victoria
Vancouver
New Westminster
Kamloops
Barkerville
Fort Simpson
Atlin

TEMPERATURE.

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., August 14, 1909;

SYNOPSIS.

ers.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, stronger on the straits, chiefly cloudy and cooler with showers.

SATURDAY.

194
Lowest 53 Lowest 59
Lowest 53
Mean 61
Railn, trace; sunshine, 2 hours, 54 minutes.

Oak Bay Council to Meet

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Oak Bay council is scheduled to take place tomorrow night. A large amount of routine business is down for trans-

M. ALLERDALE GRAINGER, B. A. M. ABBERDAL GRAINGER, J. A. (Wrangler Math. Tripos, formerly exhibitioner of King's College, Cambridge) Prepares pupils for Mathematical Examinations, singly and in small classes. Surveyors' Prelim, and Final. Evening Lectures: (1) Math. Astronomy; (2) Elem. Math. Thoburn P. O.



schools will soon re-open and the Child must study and learn. When the eyes are strong the Child bears easily the strain of close work and finds school life a happy time.

When the Eyes are weak, when the print blurs or runs together, when the small head aches, the child turns rather to truancy than to books.

Have your Child's eyes carefully examined by us.

We make a specialty of Children's eyesight and have three different methods of measuring the sight.

Muscular Imbalance corrected. We can quickly locate the trouble even if the child is too small to read.

CONSULTATION FREE.

H. LePage

1242 Government Street

Tel. 1860.

VEILINGS

We have just to hand the new Russian Net Veiling, in black, navy, brown, green and white, at, from, per yard..25c to 40;

NEW COLLARS

G. A. Richardson & Co. VICTORIA HOUSE 636 YATES ST.

'PEERLESS" RIBBONS AND **CARBONS**

are unsurpassed for sharp. clear cut and brilliant copies. For manifolding and lasting qualities they also excel.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

Typewriters, and Supplies 800 Government St.

Bicycle Races

HARRIS & SMITH For entry blanks and full par-ticulars.

1220 BROAD STREET

FURNITURE, CAMPING OUTFITE ODD LOTS OF CROCKERY

BOOK EXCHANGE

We have a lot of books from the Navy sale and from private libraries, ust the place for a book lover to spend alf an hour.

Business For Sale

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the whole or any part of the assets of the estate of Arthur Howe, butcher, Chemainus, B. C., consisting of the following: Five and one-tenth acres of land, comprising parts of sections 13 and 14 of range 6. Chemainus district, together with one ten-roomed frame house, stable, piggery, well-fitted slaughter house, corrals, cattle sheds, weighing scales of 12,000 pounds capacity etc.
One-fifteenth acre, part of section 14 of range 6. Chemainus district, with butcher shop, complete with fittings and furnishings; cash register, marble topped counter, racks, blocks, seales, etc., office fittings, consisting of safe, filing cabinet, stove, stationery, etc., sausage kitchen supplies of machinery, electric fixtures, spices, etc.
All the above situated in the town of Crofton, B. C., with one butcher shop with fittings and furnishings, etc.
Lot 6, block H, in the town of Mount Sicker, with one stable.
The whole forming a completely-fitted estate for the

The whole forming a completely-fitted estate for the conducting of the business of butcher and meat merchant for the town of Chemainus and neighboring towns.

The highest or any tender not reconscribly accounted.

necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be in by the 20th August next, and to be addressed

J. O. WELCH

signce, estate of Arthur Howe, P. O. Box 402, Victoria, B. C.

THE BON-TON Next Carnegle Library.

Latest Novelties in

NECKWEAR Just Arrived Call and Inspect Them

MRS. J. E. ELLIOTT, 760 Yates

A Fob for Your Watch

During the summer and autumn fobs are always worn more than watch-chains, especially by gen tlemen. Our summer stock is now ready, and there are some very charming combinations of color in some of the fobs, such as one of grey silk with a gray and gold locket and gold top. Others are of black and tan silk with ornaments to match. Some silk fobs bave charms of Canadian color mounted in silver or gold rims, and are very neat, as are the smaller ones for ladies' wear. We have also lea ther fobs, black, tan, crocodile, etc., in varying styles.

Prices from 50c

REDFERN & SONS

Doors and Woodwork

VICTORIA, B. C.

LUMBER

Rough and Lumber. Laths, Etc

The Taylor Mill

Mill. Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 584

Sylvester's Henfood for Poultry

Is a mixture of all grains containing bone and grit so proportionally mixed that you cannot fail to get eggs from your poultry. Try a sack and fill the egg basket. \$2.25 PER 100 POUNDS.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

709 Yates St., Tel. 413

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x 8 and 6x7 for sale here
1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street.)

MAYNE ISLAND HOTEL

ACTIVE PASS Good Fishing and Boating. BOATS FOR HIRE.

C. J. McDonald -- Prop. MAYNE, B. C.

Your New Home

When planning a new building, or additions or alterations to your present home, we should appreciate a chance to submit figures covering the necessary plumbing and heating equipment. We are in a position to supply the best makes of sanitary supplies and you will find it to your advantage to at least let us estimate before placing your contract.

Don't forget that we are ready at all times to come immediate-ly when you need us for repairs or work of any kind.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton street, near Blan-chard street.



Chocolates Yet they are not expensive.

Insist on having them The Stewart Co., Limited Toronto Wholesale Manufacturers of Pure Candy For sale by the best dealers throughout Canada

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of Lot 1943, Block 65, Victoria City, excepting the easterly 17 feet thereof.

And in the matter of the Quieting Titles Act.

Take NOTICE Henry Emanuel Levy, who claims to be the owner of an estate in fee simple in the above land, has applied to this court under the above act to have his title judicially investigated, and that the Registrar General of Titles, to whom the petition has been plication and at the expiration of for weeks from the first publication of the weeks from the first publication of this notice, will sign a declaration of title in fayor of said applicant, unless an adverse claim be prevously filed in the Registry of the Supreme Court at Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, the Ninth day of Torik.

Dated at Victoria, the Ninth day of August, A. D. 1909 H. W. R. MOORE,

Solicitor for the Applicant.

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

230 Volts, 11-5 amp With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

The Colonist

For a Snap in

NEW **BOILERS**

Victoria Machine Depot Co

Call

Prompt, careful and moderate in charges,

. . !

E. F. GEIGER 1428 Douglas St, Phone 226



RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots, situated in Carlboo district, are reserved from allenation under the Land Act, except by pre-emption:—Lote 1,470, 1,316, 1,324, 1,442, 1,461, 1,312, 1,430, 1,323, 1,447, 1,468, 990a 1,314, 1,322, 1,440, 1,465, 1,461, 1,310-1,317, 1,327, 1,445, 1,466, 1,475, 1,479 and 1,476.

Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

Brave Love

blue
And summer days were long.
And when we rested by the hedge
The robins came and told
How they had dared to woo and win
When early spring was cold.

The world has aye gone well with us, Old man, since we were one— Our homeless wanderings down the lanes—

It long ago was done.
But those who wait for gold or gear,
For houses and for kine,
Till youth's sweet spring grows brown

and sere,
And love and beauty tine.
Will never know the joy of hearts
That met without a fear
When they had but your violin
And I a song, my dear.
—MARY KYLE DALLAS.

LOSES COIN WHEN

HE LANDS HERE

Portland Clergyman Is Robbed

When Disembarking

boat to the Sound city, evidently somewhat doubtful of Victoria's hos-

FROM RECTORS"

How President Taft Was In-

veigled in Seeing Show

He Liked

The advance agents of theatrical attractions display little formality in

"The Girl From Rector's" is playing

MAKE YOUR TRIP TO SEATTLE

Excursions among the Gulf Islands. For information telephone 511.

DAYLIGHT SERVICE TO SEATTLE

A delightful trip by S.S. Iroquois, leaving daily at 9 a. m.

DIVIDENDS

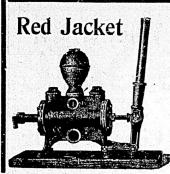
The British Columbia Permanent Loan Company pays thousands of dollars in dividends semi-annually to their depositors on their current accounts. The whole amount or any part thereof deposited can be withdrawn at any time by cheque, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually.

per cent., compounded semi-annually Open an account with this old estab

Open an account with this old established and enterprising company and receive a fair rate of interest in return. Paid up capital, over \$1,000,000; assets, over \$2,000,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street.

limited engagements this season. I will be seen here for one night at the Victoria theatre, Tuesday, August 17.

by S.S. Iroquois, daily at 9 a. m.



"SO EASY TO FIX"

FORCE AND LIFT **PUMPS**

Write for descriptive catalogue

The Hickman Tie Hardware Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Street VICTORIA, B. C., Agents P. O. Drawer 613

\$50,000

TO LOAN

Improved Property

AT LOWEST

CURRENT RATES

HEISTERMAN

FORMAN & CO

1207 Gov't St.

To Cumberland, Union Bay

An all copper line now

completed and open for

Make the "Long Distance"

a factor in your

The result of the contest will announced on the opening day the Fair, Monday, September th, at 5 p. m., at the reception ven by Mrs. Dunsmuir in the omen's Building.

women's Building:

LIMERICK CONTEST
For the best line to the following incomplete Limerick:

Be sure you attend the fall Fair For the Women's new building is there.

Art, music you'll find Food for body and mind The following prizes will be awarded:

Pirst Prize \$25.00

Second Prize \$15.00

Competitors will send in the

Competitors will send in the last line to the above Limerick accompanied with 25 cents, and with their name and address en-closed in a separate sealed enve-lone to

THE LIMERICK MANAGER,

Women's Building Committee, Care of Messrs. M. W. Waltt and Company, Victoria, B. C. On or before September 15, 1999.

One Hour of Puccini's

Madam Butterfly Sung in English

Six Double Disc Records

(Twelve Selections)

Just issued on the Columbia Records for August

Price for the set......\$7.50 Or separately, two selec-

Ask for a Folder

describing these beautiful

numbers

Fletcher Bros.

Sole Agents

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited for a brick store to be built on Yates street, Victoria, for the Sylvester Feed Co. Tenders to be in by 23rd of August.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of

H. S. GRIFFITH, Architect, 1006 Government street

business. Talking perfect.

and intervening points.

Give your Guests

AUTO ICE

individual ices, a combination of flavors and colors. Strawberry, Pistache, Chocolate, Vanilla, etc. Novel and Delicious.

бід Fort St.

P. & B. Long Distance Deadening Felt Telephone

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound.

Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street



In Curls, etc., at HAIRDRESSING PAR-



Knives, forks and spoons of this well-known brand rep-resent every requirement of correct table service. Best fea sets, dishes, walters, MERIDEN BRITACO.



RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots, situated in Cariboo district, are reserved for university purposes are reserved for university purposes from pre-emption, saie or other alienation under the Land Act:—Lots 1,454, 1,455, 1,473, 1,456, 1,473, 1,454, 1,456, 1,473, 1,454, 1,456, 1,473, 1,474, 1,326, 1,437, 1,444, 1,450, 1,463, 1,471, 1,325, 1,437, 1,444, 1,460, 1,463, 1,471, 1,325, 1,437, 1,443, 1,449 and 1,462.

ROBT, A. RENNVICK, Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1909.

FOR SALE

Furnished Houseboat at Shawnigan lake, everything complete, a bargain.

A. M. JONES Phone 1711. 638 V



Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on Crown lands vicinity of Babine Lake, Range 5, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbian Gazette of the in the British Columbian Gazette of the 17th December, 1908, is cancelled in so far as it relates to lots No. 1,463 to 1,500, both inclusive, Ranges 6, Coast District.

ROBERT A RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C., June 5, 1909.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

P.O. BOX 363 LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY. Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

YOUNG WOMEN AIDED BY Y.W.C.A.

Work Performed by Organization a Valuable One—An Appreciation

If the women of Victoria have provided for those of their sex who are too old to provide for themselves, they realize that the young girls who come to the city have a claim upon them. They are, however, far from being satisfied with what they have been able to do to meet their needs. It is several years since the Y. W. C. A. was first organized here and opened a home in the old Rae street orphanage. It was not, however, felt at that time that there were many young women in Victoria for whom the homes and the churches were not able to care. The organization, however, did good in a very quiet and unostentatious way. Something more than two years ago the association was reorganized and an active campaign was begun for its support by the president, Mrs. J. D. Forman and the Board of Directors.

Rooms were opened on Government street suitable for religious and social meetings and for a room where working girls could obtain a cheap luncheon or take that which they had brought from home in company with their friends. The work grew and it was felt that its usefulness would be much extended if there could be rooms in which women who were strangers in the city might be safely, comfortably and cheaply lodged and where those young friendless girls who were at work here might find a happy home. It was hoped that the social and religious work could then be more profitably carried on. A large house on Pandora street was secured and by the generosity of individuals and the Women's Societies comfortably furnished. It was placed in charge of two excellent women, Miss Gilbert and Miss Crowell. It is not much more than a year since the Home was atted up. It was thought to be large enough for some time to come. But already it is found to be quite inadequate. The rooms are not sufficient to accommodate the transient visitors. 'During July large numbers of those who applied for rooms had to be accommodated the transient visitors.' During July large numbers of those who applied for rooms had to be accommodated the surpless and a trave dated elsewhere. At the beginning of the tourist season a travellers' aid was appointed. Miss Harger, for that is the lady's name, meets all the boats as they arrive and is ready to give any information or assistance to those who ask for it. During the month of July she took ninety-six visitors to the home. For thirty of these she was obliged to find boardinghouses outside. A few mornings since Miss Harger

ask for it. During the month of July she took ninety-six visitors to the home. For thirty of these she was obliged to find boardinghouses outside. A few mornings since Miss Harger was taking a very young girl and her little sister to the S. S. Iroquois. The two had come from London to meet their mother in Port Townsend. They had friends as far as Quebec but crossed the continent without any guardianship. They were however befriended by the Y. W. C. A. in the larger cities and put themselves under the care of the society here. Through the help of Miss Harger, they gached their mother in safety. There have been no similar cases but as time goes on there will be more need for vigilatine and oversight as young girls arrive in the city unattended seeking for work. The Y. W. C. A. finds places for those who apply at the home. So far, no one has failed to secure employment and there have been as the home are always glad to come back to rest or in the intervals when they are out of employment. Miss Gilbert was forced to leave on account of ill-health and her friend, Miss Crowell went with her. The present matron is Miss Scholefield and the directors have the utmost confidence in her good sense as well as her kindness and capability. So far as women travellers are concerned the institution is doing admirable work. Strangers find there safe and cheap lodging and if they wish it, board.

But there is not sufficient or suitable accommodation for the girls who most need it—those who are at work at low salaries and have no homes in Victoria. A traveller may be very willing to share a room which is clean and safe and comfortable. This is neither advisable nor agreeable for the girl who lives in the home. She should have a room of her own or at the most have only one companion and that a very intimate friend. This the home cannot provide and, accordingly, young girls lodge in poorer and less desirable places, where no one takes special interest in them in order that they may have rooms of their own.

The management of the home

SAN FRANCISCO VETERINARY COL-

Session begins Sept. 15. Catalog mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Merket St., S. F.



"Close-fit"

FITS CLOSE. TIE SLIPS EASILY. STAYS LOCKED. MADE IN TWO INCH ONLY. 2 FOR 25c.

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL MAKERS OF SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS —AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS. and the second second second second

G. T. P. PLANS FOR VICTORIA

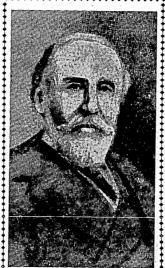
We sometimes supped on dewberries,
Or slept among the hay,
But oft the farmers' wives at eve
Came out to hear us play.
The rare old tunes—the dear old
tunes—
We could not starve for long
While my man had his wiolin
And I my sweet love song. Visiting Officials to Arrange for Establishment of Steamship Line

"The main efforts of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are now being concentrated on the construction of the transcontinental line so that the contract with the government may be carried out." This in effect summarises the immediate policy of the company, according to Charles M. Hays, the president, who is in the city, accompanied by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, chairman of the G.T.P. company. That the G.T.P. has definite plans for including Victoria in its, net work of transportation connection was evidenced in an interview which Mr. Hays gave the Colonist. "One of the objects of our present visit," he said, "is to make arrangements for the establishment of a steamship service between here and Prince Rupert. We have other plans in connection with this city, but of these I can say nothing at present."

Asked if the establishment of the steamship line would include Scattle as a port of call, or if the G.T.P. intended entering into the ferry service between here, Vancouvr and the Sound, Mr. Hays stated that the first object of the company would be to link up their Pacific terminal with the other Canadian Pacific ports. The other extensions of the coast steamship service might follow,

"The company," said Mr. Hays, "has acquired waterfront in Victoria harbor, and when the arrangements for the steamship service are made, a wharf will be constructed here for the accommodation of the vessels. I can

Complaining loudly that he had been robbed of \$12, all the cash that he had brought with him from Seattle when he had come across to beautiful Victoria to see this city, Rev. J. C. Waters, who claimed to be a Portland cler'gyman, sought the assistance of the police yestrerday afternoon to locate his missing coin. The money was not found but owing to the kindness of Mayor Hall, who gave the stranger \$5 to assist him on his return to Seattle, Rev. Mr. Waters took the return boat to the Sound city, evidently



boat to the Sound city, evidently somewhat doubtful of Victoria's hospitality.

Rev. Mr. Waters arfrived on the Princess Victoria's esterday afternoon. He is spending a short vacation at Seattle and thought a trip to Victoria would help to fill in time. As he was coming down the gang plank he discovered that his purse containing two five dollar gold pieces and two silver dollars had disappeared. Rushing to the wharf he loudly called upon those nearby to stop all passengers and selze the one who had victimized him. There was a large crowd disembarking and the task looke dto the police a hopeless one. Finally the reverend igentleman came up town and attempted to wire to Portland to the bank in which he deposits his savings, but it was too late, the bank was closed. Finally he waited upon Mayor Hall, explained his plicht, and the civic head "came through."

Rev. Mr. Waters stated that he only brought over \$12 with him, considering that that amount would be sufficient to see him through as he intended returning on the Princess Charlotte the same afternoon. He believed that it was while he was descending the gang plank that his pocket book was puriolined, but he did not notice his loss until he had almost reached the wharf.

not say yet where the steamers which we will own will be built, or what type of vessels they will be.

"Wehave at present two survey parties at work in B.C., and the question of feeders to the main line in this province is occupying close attention. Construction work in B.C. is going ahead rapidly, and the contract for the second hundred miles eastwards will be let on Monday. Mr. Chamberlin, the manager of the road, will arrive here on that day, and will accompany us during the rest of our tour.

chamberin, the manager of the road, will accompany us during the rest of our tour.

"Upon our return trip we hope to travel over our own system from Edmonton as far as Lake Superior"

Mr. Hays and party will spend some weeks in British Columbia. Tomorrow they will meet the raliway committee of the Board of Trade, and will also call upon the provincial government. The Board of Trade, will bring before the notice of the visiting railroad men the claims of Vancouver Island for transcontinental connection, and strong reasons why some definite steps should be taken will be urged. Within the course of a couple of days they will leave for Vancouver, going from that point to Prince Rupert, and making an inspection of the construction work going on out of that place. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is at present unacquainted with the local situation, and until he has had an opportunity of studying it at first hand, he declines to commit himself.

The party which is acompanying C. M. Hays is as follows: Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Miss E. Hutton, London, Eng., Miss Clara E. Hays, Montreal, Miss Jean Adams, New York, H. Deer, assistant secretary, Grand Trunk Railway, London; J. W. Land, freight traffic manager; D. E. Galloway, secretary to Mr. Hays; W. P. Hinton, general passenger agent; Dr. J. Alex. Hutchinson, chief medical offecer; W. McWood, Montreal; G. A.

The advance agents of theatrical attractions display little formality in their invitations asking President Taft to attend their plays. Upon reaching Washington they communicate with the executive's secretary simply saying they would like to have the former grace the audience. In the envelope is enclosed coupons for a box for the secretary. He invariably attends the production on the opening night and if he likes it the President comes some day later in the week. In the event it does not please him he sends Mr. Taft's regrets.

In New York, however, the system is different. When Mr. Taft reaches that city he is generally besieged by scores of press agents with their invitations. In consequence, he declines them all and in the event he decides to attend a performance he sends his check for a box. He visited the Metropolis in February when "The Girl From Rector's" was in the midst of its great run at Weber's Music Hall. The press representative knew the president would not accept an invitation in the formal way so he simply tried a new method. He wrote a note in which he enclosed coupons for a box and informed the president that if he cared to attend the play to send his check for \$20. The president was so taken with the novel invitation that he accepted and enjoyed the piece immensely.

"The Girl From Rector's" is playing Hinton, general passenger agent; Dr. J. Alex. Hutchinson, chief medical officer; W. McWood, Montreal; G. A. McNicholl, purchasing agent; A. S. Loucks, secretary to Mr. Land; and J. F. Cook, official photographer.

MAKE YOUR TRIP TO SEATTLE by S.S. Iroquois, daily at 9 a. m. *

Facts About One of Natures Most In-dustrious Creatures

Facts About One of Natures Most Industrious Greatures

When spring comes with all its wealth of opening buds and new flowers, the ant is preparing for a season of profitable industry.

It comes out of its winter quarters and locates a new home where it can store away, during the summer months, the sustenance for the long winter days.

Just as industrious as the ant—but in a different way, are the countless—infinitesimal germs which burrow into the scalp and eat away at the roots of the hair.

As they burrow away Dandruff forms, and if the germs are not all killed, Baldness results.

Newbro's Herpicide is the only known remedy which kills the germs. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed.

Cyrus H. Bowes, 98 Government street, special agent.

Lever's Y-Z(Wiso Head) Disinfoctant Soap

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Soan

bet and cleans at the same time.

Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-

Fine Cut Prices These are full of strength and temper. Made as they should be, sold right and guaranteed to be as represented: WESTHOLM'S I. X. L. CUTLERY pocket knives up

Cutlery That Cuts Fine at

to, each\$2.50 KING CUTTER RAZORS, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4 round and square points, each\$2.00 EDELWEISS RAZORS, price\$2.50

DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants

608 YATES STREET

COR. GOVERNMENT ST.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

AN ASSOCIATION, GUILD OR COMBINE are all formed for the purpose of boosting prices, and when you belong to either you do as you are told. The majority rule. We run our own business and we don't belong to any combine, therefore we make our own prices-Anti-Combine prices. Nothing to give away at any time. But a square deal always.

CHOICE EVAPORATED PEACHES, per lb. 10¢ NICE SMALL JUICY ORANGES, 2 doz. for25¢ TABLE RAISINS, 3 lbs. for25¢ SCHRAM FRUIT JARS, pints per doz.80¢ Quarts Half gallons \$1.35
CALGARY RISING SUN FLOUR, per sack \$1.75
OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, sack \$2.00
NEW ONTARIO CHEESE, per lb. 20¢
CANADA CREAM CHEESE, each 10¢
WATERMELONS, each 25¢
PINEAPPLE, steamer brand, 2 tins for 25¢ INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER; per lb ... PATRONIZE THE STORE OF THE PEOPLE.

COPAS & YOUNG

Corner Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 133

Phones 94 and 133

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1863.

Capital, paid up......\$4,600,000 Reserve\$5,300,000 Total Assets\$53,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

For PURE DRUGS at

Reasonable prices

Ask to be shown the

Staple lines carried at the

EMPRESS DRUG HALL

Reliability is our watchword

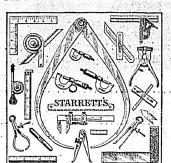
GEO. E. FRASER & CO.

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Machinists' and Carpenters' Tools STRICTLY HIGH GRADE

Complete of the Best Tools always on



B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. COR. YATES AND BROAD STREETS.

ADJUSTABLE FOR BRACKET OR DESK USE, complete, ready to use, each\$13.50

The Hinton Electric Co., Limited GOVERNMENT STREET

MOSQUITOES SPOIL MANY A

VACATION Just a little foresight, and they will not spoil yours. Take with you a bottle of

Bowes Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

splendid preventative and cure of bites, ctings, etc. Also an ideal reparation for improving and preserving the complexion. Removes inburn; promotes hands of ill y whiteness. Simply unrivalled for entlements use after shaving. Neither greasy nor sticky. 50c and ic per bottle at this store only.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES

You Cannot Be Too Particular

In buying meat this weather,

but by coming here you may

rest assured of getting meat

that is strictly fresh and tender

while prices are the lowest,

DOUGLAS MARKET

consistent with quality.

It is said that the fruitgrowers of Southern California refuse to pick their fruit rather than sell it at a low price. There is a very large fruit crop this year. The Portland Telegram is very severe on the growers who permit such waste. There are hundreds of thousands of people, not only in distant parts of the continent, but in California itself, who must go without fruit because they cannot afford to buy it

without fruit because they cannot afford to buy it

The same thing happens on a smaller scale in our own province. Plums and pears are allowed to rot because there is no market for them. It is not fair to blame the growers for this. They cannot be expected to work for nothing. There is much to be done yet before those, who need and those who have are brought together. The problem is being solved but not very fast. Perhaps it is not selfishness so much as want of knowledge that stands in the way.

ELECTRIC

We

Lowest

Prices

Warehouse Phone 1611

Here and There

is no need in the Woman's

There is no need in the Woman's Column to discuss the by-laws which are to be voted on in a few days. The editors of all the Victoria papers have been busy writin'g articles on the subject, and in the interval all information will be given and all arguments for and against the passing of the by-laws will have been set forth.

But what is necessary is that all women who are property owners shall study the articles written and if possible attend any public meetings held for the purpose of discussing the by-laws. There are many who are not voters, whose husbands or sons look to them for advice on all important matters. The women of the household are, at least, quite as deeply interested in the water and light and power supplies of Victoria as the men. A plentiful supply of pure water will make us and our families healthy and enable us to make our homes beautiful both inside and out. There is not a street in town that does not give evidence that the scarcity of water is preventing the cultivation of the little gardens that do so much to make the city beautiful, and what is more important, to add to the happiness of the cultivation of the elec-

city beautiful, and what is more important, to add to the happiness of the citizens.

The dullest of us can form some idea of what the extension of the electric car system in the neighborhood of the elty will mean to us all. The employment which the expenditure of a million and a half dollars by the B.C. Electric Railway Company will give to the men, and the comforts it will bring to the homes are advantages we can all appreciate.

The development and improvement of the neighborinig districts when the farmer and fruitgrower have been brought within easy reach of the market by electric tram lines, can be easily imagined, and we can understand that not only the merchants of Victoria, but all its citizens will profit by the prosperity of the country.

But enough has been said to show that the by-laws are very important and that no man or woman who has either a vote or influence should neglect to cast the one or use the other on what, after due thought and study, shall be judged to be the right side. Nothing is to be feared so much as the apathy which keeps the citizens from making up their minds on important subjects. The women of Victoria, both hose who have votes and those who have votes and those who have votes and those who now before the people.

Many mistakes have been made by charitable people, but perhaps none is more schrious than that of taking the children from the mother who can best care for them and placing them in an orphanage, or indulg a home for them with a stranger. The lesson taught by the Egyptian princess of old, who gave the boy, she meant to adopt to his mother to be brought up has been lost upon the world.

Mothers, the world over, have refused to part with their little ones, and have endured privations and anxieties rather than send then to be fed and clothed by strangers, or even by the nearest and dearest relatives. How often these sons and daughters have grown up to be a credit to the community and the solace and support of the mother, who, for their sake, has made so many sacrifices is a matter of common observation. Few mothers, who have been left with the most slender means of support, will consent to be separated from their children.

But there are, unfortunately, too many cases where a widow is left destitute. The baby in her arms, or the little toddler of two or three, cannot be left alone while she goes out to earn her livelihood and theirs. The older children, too, especially in the city, are in danger when their home is closed to them after school. And so the poor mother is forced to part with her little ones, and kind people congratulate themselves in their benevolence in providing a home where, with a large number of others, they can be supported.

In Helen M. Winslow's interesting volume, "Concerning Cats," we find the following anecdote:

"Another story is of a cat which, on first seeing his own reflection in a mirror, tried to fight it. Meeting with resistance from the glass, the cat ran behind the mirror. Not finding the object of his search he again came to the front, and while keeping his eye deliberately fixed on the image, felt around the edge of the glass with his paw, while with his head twisted round to the front he assured himself of the persistence of the reflection. He never afterward condescended to notice a mirror.

"I have often made this experiment with young cats, and almost invariably with practically the same results. One of my present cat family, however seems to understand that the reflection is her own, and often sits and admires herself with an expression of conscious pride in her own attractiveness."

ported.

But no care that can be given children is so good as a mother's. There is nothing in the world that will compensate for mother's love. In the great majority of cases, no one can feed and clothe a family at so little cost in money as a mother can.

Why then do we take the children

clothe a family at so little cost in money as a mother can.

Why, then, do we take the children from a woman and send them elsewhere to be supported, while the mother lives a lonely life without them, earning little more than will pay her own expenses? If the public must support the family, why not leave them with the mother, and find employment for her in her own home? At first, if she has small children, she can do little, but very soon, if she has the right spirit, she will help herself and bring up her children to help her. In England, the wisest of workers among the poor are recognizing that no greater mistake has been made than that of depriving children of mother love and protection. In our own city we would be wise if we profited by the example set by these philanthropists and furnish destitute mothers with the means of bringing up their own children. The cases where this must be done are rare, but not so rare that the principle should not be recognized. The loving wife who has lost her husband should not be robbed of her children as well.

Those who agitated for the law against selling eigarettes to children have the satisfaction of knowing that the law has been successful. There were 30,000,000 fewer eigarettes sold in Canada last year than the year before. At the rate of increase of the six preceding years there would have been 20,000,000 more if nothing had been done to lessen the sale. So that in the eight months during which the new law has been in force the price of 50,000,000 eigarettes was saved. But the money was the least important part of the waste, which the use of these 50,000,000 eigarettes would have caused. The boys are better both in health, and morals than they would have been had the cigarettes been smoked by them. There seems to be a growing opinion that tobacco in this form is good neither for men nor boys and the consumption may have been lessened on this account. As no special diffeulty has been found in enforcing the law it may be taken for granted that public opinion is in its favor. There are in our own city, as doubtless elsewhere in Canada, foolish boys who manage to evade the law. It is to their own interest that they should be prevented from doing so, in future. Respectable tobacconists will not sell them eigarettes and all good citizens will refuse to patronise those who do.

Yet it must not be supposed that eigarette smoking is becoming unfashonable in Canada. Three hundred and eighty-five millions of these little rolls of tobaccon ave been purchased and of course, no one has any idea of how

of tobacco have been purchased and of course, no one has any idea of how many have been made by the smokers themselves. However as long as we

can keep tobacco from the children we need not trouble ourselves overmuch about what the men do.

Judge Lindsay will be here on Wednesday and has promised to address a public meeting in the evening. Every one will want to hear the man who has done so much for the children of Denver. The fame of his work has spread throughout the world. It is largely, if not altogether, owing to Judge Lindsay that courts have been established in most cities where boys who have broken the law can be tried without associating with hardened criminals. He is a man who has strong faith in human nature and especially in the goodness of boys.

Every father and mother in Victoria

minus. He is a man who has strong faith in human nature and especially in the goodness of boys.

Every father and mother in Victoria should try to learn something of this man's secret. It may' be he cannot tell any of us just how he has managed to turn so many boys from evil paths. But he must have advice to give us that will be good for our city as well as for its future citizens. All our boys are bad sometimes and it is to be feared their parents and teachers are often as much, if not more, to blame than they.

But it is specially as citizens that we need to learn the lessons Judge Lindsay has put into practice in Denver. While we have not many such children as in large cities need so much care, it is all the more necessary that we should try by every means to prevent the formation of a criminal class of children. We have here little or none of the extreme poverty which is so fruitful a source of disease, moral as well as physical. But our city is not without its temptations for children as well as their elders. If judge Lindsay can tell us anything which can help us to train our boys and girls to become good citizens we will do well to listen to him. Both for the sake of the man himself and for the cause for which he works, he should be greeted by a very large audience.

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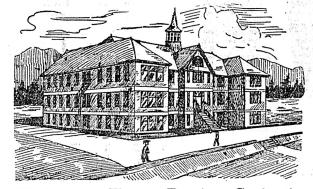
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"Water Act, 1909."

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Attention is called to section 102 of the "Water Act, 1909." which requires any person to whom any power or authority has been granted, pursuant to the "Rivers and Streams Act." to surrender such authority within one year of the passage of said "Water Act," and receive a license for same thereunder.

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Vancouver, B. C., July 20, 1909.

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WESTERN MEN BEST AT A.A.U.

Seattle Athletes Gather in Most Points-Some Good

Seattle, Aug. 14.-The annual senior championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union held at the Alaska-

PIXTUPES

Fixtures

Fixtures

Lange of 50.26 feet. Ross won further distinction today by securing 21 points to his own credit, the greatest number secured by any athlete during the meet.

In the 120 yard high hurdles, Forest Smithson, of the Multnomah Club, of Portland, Oregon, defeated Shaw, of Chicago, and equalled the previous record of 15 1-8 seconds. The race was run against a strong head wind. The most spectacular event of the day was the five-mile race, in which Harry McLean, the Indian won. The fleet-footed red man, who was smaller than any of his competitors, took the lead in the fourth lap, and set a gruelling pace that soon played have with the field. F. G. Bellars, of the New York A. C., proved his most dangerous competitor, and soon succeeded in taking the lead from the Indian from Arizona, who defeated the pick of the country's five mile runners. Seattle carried off first honors in the meet. The track team under the colors of the local club came out with 45 points to its credit, while the Olympic Athletic Club, of San Francisco, was second, with 30 points, and Chicago third, with 26. The winners fattened their total by taking all three places in the 100 yard dash.

One of the sensations of the day was the establishing of a new world's record in the 16-pound shot by Ralph Rose, of the Olympic A. C., already holder of the title in this event, his previous record was 49 feet 10 inches, made, in New York on Sentember. 7.

A. C., won; Jack Nelson, Seattle A. C., second; I. Courtney, Seattle A. C., third. Time, 10 1-5.
Pole vault—Spaulding, Seattle A. C., won; Hunn, Seattle A. C., second; John Nicholson, Missouri A. C., third. Helght, 11 feet.
16-pound shot put—Ralph Rose, Olymple Club San Francisco, won; R. J. Lawrence, New York A. C., second; L. J. Talbott, Kansas City A. C., second; L. J. Talbott, Mansas City A. C., won; L. B. Shaw, Multnomah A. C., won; A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. C., second; W. E. Edwards, Seattle A. C., third. Time, 16 1-8, equalling world's record. One mile run—Joseph Ballard, Boston A. C., won; E. P. Craig, Olymple Club, San Francisco, second; C. Cool, Seattle A. C., third. Time, 4 minutes 30 1-5 seconds.
16-pound hammer throw—D. J. Talbott, Kansas City A. C., won. Distance 165 feet 8 inches.
Running high jump—Erickson, Montana A. C., won.
220 yards, low hurdles—Joe Malcomson, Seattle A. C., won. Time, 25 flat.
Running broad jump—F. Irons,

Running broad jump—F. Irons, Chicago A. C., won. Distance, 22 feet 5 inches.

Running broad jump—F. Irons, Chicago A. C., won. Distance, 22 feet 5 inches.
Running hop step and jump—F. Irons, Chicago A. C., won. Distance, 44 feet 9 inches.
Discus throwing—Ralph Rose, Olymple Club, San Francisco, won. Distance, 131 .8 feet.
Five mile run—Harry McLean, unattached, won. F. C., Bellans, New York A. C., second. Time, 26 minutes 9 1-5 seconds.
McLean is an Indian from Phoenix, Arizona. His victory was the sensation of the day.
220 yard run—W. W. Dawbarn, New York A. C., won; W. Martin, Seattle A. C., second; P. C. Gerhardt, Olympic Club, San Francisco, third. Time, 22 1-2.
Throwing 56-pound weight—L. J. Talbott, Kansas City A. C., won; B. Gish, Seattle A. C., therd. Distance, 33.6 feet.
Javelin throw—Ralph Rose, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance, 141 feet 7 inches, Mile relay race—Special event, Far West, won; Middle West, second; East, third. Time, 3:23 3-5.
Total points—Seattle A. C., 46; Olympic Club, San Francisco, 30; Chicago, 26; New York, 17; Kansas City A. C., 12; Missouri A. C., 2. Totalp 153.

The match scheduled to take place yesterday afternoon between an cleven from the Albion C.C. and the Victoria "B" team, failed to materialize, as though the former team turned up at though the former team turned up at the Beacon Hill ground, the latter falled to put in an appearance, finding it impossible at the last moment to get an eleven together. The Albion players have had hard luck in their fixtures this season. Vancouver, Burrard and Seattle clubs having all falled to keep their appointments in all August matches arranged to be played on the home ground. This fact having discouraged the local players so that at the last committee meeting it was decided not to enter in factor.



ESQUIMALT WINS

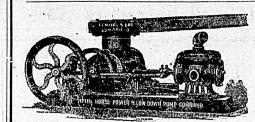
Sailor Cricketers Fail to Win Game After a Rather One-sided Match

| 1 | H.M.S. Shearwater |
|---|--|
| 1 | Mitchell, b Rodgers 1 |
| 1 | Angus, b Finch 7 |
| ١ | Bennet, b Prevost 0 |
| ۱ | Peddie, c and b Rodgers18 |
| | Fox, b Rodgers 5 |
| 1 | Bain, b Scott21 |
| | Fagg, c Clarke, b Prevost 2 |
| 1 | Lamploagh, not out 0 |
| | McLean, b Scott 0 |
| | England, c Clark, b Scott 0 Lewell, b Scott 5 |
| | |
| 1 | Extras 5 |
| | (Pata) |

Esquimalt e Lamploagh, b Mitchell... Telford, b Mitchell
Clarke, l.b.w., b Bain.
Finch, l.b.w., b Bain.
Scott, b Bain.
Prevost, b Mitchell
Thorp, c and b Bain.
E. Bolton, c and b Mitchell
McKean, run out.
G. Bolton, c and b Mitchell
Husband not out

Tyler Defeats Gorrill Scattle, Aug. 14.—Joe Tyler, of Spo-kane, defeated Rapih Gorrili, of Oak-land, today, in the finals of the state

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tennis singles in three straight sets, 7-5, 6-0, 6-4. The Californian played Tyler to a standstill in the first set, but Tyler's powerful drives proved too the crack from Spokane had things his way. Gorrill, of Oakland, and Breeze, of Tacoma, won from Russell and Fitz. of Seattle, in the finals of the state doubles after a hard fight, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4. the crack from Spokane had things his

New York, Aug. 14.-L. B. Godwin.

of the New York A. C., won the metro

BRIGHTON, Ont., Aug. 14.-The mail bag stolen on June 2 from Brigh-ton station, was found today about a mile out of town. It had been rifled.



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TRACK ATHLETICS - LACROSSE - CRICKET

LOCAL ATHLETES MAKE CLEANUP

J.B.A.A. Track Team Win Most Events Yesterday at Nanaimo

HALF-MILE RACE HAS BEEN PROTESTED

Crack Vancouver Miler Wins From Sweeney After Hard Race

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 14.-Over one thousand people crowded the cricket grounds here this afternoon to witness the big programme of field sports that were held by the Ancient Order of Foresters. Shortly before 2 o'clock a heavy shower fell and it seemed that the meet would probably be called out the first that could be expected. The J.B.A.A. athletes made a clean sweep of nearly everything on the programme and took back with them to the Capital City most of the handsome prizes that were put up for the various events.

The first event pulled off was the hundred, in which Sid Winsby, of the J.B.A.A., won from Harry Beasley, of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. in 11 2-5 seconds.

Jack Sweeney, of the J.B.A.A., lost to Fred Elkins, of Vancouver, the present champion of B.C., in the one mile run. The Mainland runner beat the Vancouver Island athlete to the tape by a few yards, with Murray, of Vancouver, a lap behind. The time for this race was five minutes and 2 seconds; the track at the local grounds was very heavy, and no fast time was made in any of the events.

Frank Baylis, of the J.B.A.A., again demonstrated that he is the best livemiler on the Island by winning that event, with Cliff Carroll, of the J.B. A.A., second, and Ted Coleman, of the J.B. A.A., third.

Harry Beasley won the 300 yard sprint handlly from Geofroy, of Vancouver; after this event the Dominion champion tackled the obstacle race, and in going around one of the obstacles, received a severe bruise on the leg, which probably held him back for some time. thousand people crowded the cricket grounds here this afternoon to witness

leg, which probably held him back for some time. I will be some the some time in the some time in the half mile event caused a great dispute; it was won by McDowell of Ladysmith, with Geofroy, of Vancouver, second, and Elkins third. At the start Elkins took the pace and sot a terrific gait for the first two laps and McDowell was forced to drop back over a hundred yards with a stitch in his side. However, the Islander picked up before the final sprint and won out. The Vancouver runners protested and the case will be settled by the B.C.A. A.U.

Sid Winsby, of the J.B.A.A., won the 0 and the hundred and was in great

and the hundred and was in great form yesterday.

The entire results are as follows:
100 yards dash: Won by Sid Winsby;
Harry Beasley, 2nd. Time, 11 2-5.
One mile open:Won by Fred Elkins,
Vancouver; Jack Sweeney, Victoria,
2nd; Murray, Vancouver, 3rd. Time,
5:02.

2nd; Murray, Vancouver, 3rd. Time, 5:02.

300 yards flat: Won by Beasley, Y. M.C.A.; Geofroy, Vancouver, 2nd. Time, 37 1-2.

Five mile race: Won by Frank Baylis, J.B.A.A., Cliff Carroll, J.B.A.A., 2nd; E. C. E. Coleman, 3rd. Time, 29:11 2-5.

Half mile race: Under protest: Won by McDowell, Ladysmith; Geofroy, 2nd. Time, 2:12 15.

Obstacle race: Won by Geofroy; Hodgson, North Ward Club, 2nd. 440 yards: Won by Sid Winsby; McDowell, Ladysmith, 2nd. Time, 57 2-5.

Two mile walk: Won by Jim Tunstall. Time, 19:17 1-2.

BASEBALL

Northwestern League

t Seattle: Spokane 2, Seattle 1.
Tacoma: No game, rain.
Vancouver: First game— 14 Ins, Aberdeen 1, Vancouver 2; secgame, Vancouver 3, Aberdeen 2.
Pacific Coast League

os Angeles: San Francisco 1, Lo At Portland: Vernon 2, Portland 0. National League

At Pittsburg: Pittsburg 1, Philadel hia 2. At Cincinnati: Cincinnati 1, Boston 0. At Chicago: Chicago 2, New York 5. At. St. Louis: St. Louis 4, Brook-

American League

At Boston: Cleveland 1, Boston 3.
At Philadelphia: 12 innings, St.
Louis 1, Philadelphia 2.
At New York: Chicago 7, New
York 3.
At Washington: Washington 3, Detroit 3.

Eastern League

Eastern League

Montreal 0, Newark 1. Tortono 6, Baltimore 7. Buffalo 5, Jersey City 1. Rochester 5, Providence 2.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—Orrin J. Armour is dead as the result of being thrown from a rig in a runaway.

ALBIONS VS. SAANICH

City Cricketers Capture Game From Country Eleven in Easy Fashion

The Albions C. C. journeyed to Royal Oak yesterday afternoon and played the Saanich eleven. The game resulted in a win for the Albions with a margin of an innings and 35 runs. For the Albions, Scott was top scorer, batting in exceptionally good form for 38. Menzies and Spain also batted well for 18 and 24 respectively. For the Saanich eleven, Loveland and Tyler were top scorers for their side with 15 each, Tyler being unfortunately badly hurt, which materially affected his batting. In the second innings Saanich fared disastrously, White bowling with fatal accuracy, securing five wickets for 12 runs. The detailed score is as follows:

Albion C. C.

Albion C. C. Albion C. C.

Menzles b Loveland
Boiston b Cleland
Hilton b Loveland
Spain c and b Broughton
W. Scott c Nell b Cleland
A. Düncan run out
Forsyth c and b Loveland
W. Hammond b Loveland
White b Cleland
D. Brown st Little b Loveland
E. Plews not ont
Extras

Saanich C. C .- 1st Innings

Saanich C. C.—1st Innings
H. Little b Hilton
Tyler b Menzies
C. Neall b Hilton
J. Broughton c and b Hilton
J. H. Cleland b Hilton
W. Loveland b Hilton
H. Roshier c Hammond b Hilton
F. S. Jackson c Boiston b Menzie
C. Owen b Menzies
E. Harrison not out
E. Roshier b Hilton
Extras

Total Saankson b White
Little b Forsyth
Roshier c Spain b White
Harrison b White
Owen b White
H. Cleiand b White
Broughton run out
Loyeland not out
Extras

Champion Lady Swimmer a Vancouver—F. Crompton Also Wins

Vancouver, Aug. 14.-Victoria swim ners did excellently at the meet held mers did excellently at the meet held this afternoon at English Bay. The 50 yards championship was won by F. Crompton, Victoria, by a touch, Macdougall, of Vancouver, coming second. The time for the final was slow, owing to a current, it being 36 1-5 secs.

Crompton also won the 220 yards championship in fine style in 3 mins. 47 seconds.

Little Blanche Griffin, of Victoria, was an easy minner in the ladies' 100 yards championship. She used a strong trudgeon stroke and walked



MISS BLANCHE GRIFFIN.

away from her opponents in 2 minutes

away from her opponents in a minutes 4 seconds.

In the life-saving competition the Victoria Y. M. C. A. team, Pomfret and Long, were placed second, a very creditable showing, as the men had only studied the methods for two weeks. The Hughes brothers, of Vancouver Y. M. C. A., were the winners. Other results were: 50 yards boys champlonship. J. Coots, Vancouver. Elindfold race, F. Hason, Vancouver. 100 yards back race, E. Bull, Vancouver. Diving, Walter Bealey, Multmonah, Half-mile race, G. Y. Simpson, Vancouver Rowing Club.

Tennis Racquets Re-Strung If your favorite tennis racquet has become used up bring

it in to us and we will return it in a few days as good as new. Genuine lamb gut used for restringing.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

Victoria Sporting Goods Co.

r307 DOUGLAS, AT YATES

RACE MEET ENDS IN BLAZE OF GLORY

Summer Racing Season Concludes With Excellent Card of Events

The long summer season of racing in this city wound up at the Willows

The long summer season of racing in this city wound up at the Willows track yesterday in a most brilliant manner, Getaway Day being marked by the attendance of a record-breaking crowd. The enormous crowd in attendance attested by its presence the popularity of the sport in this city, and also served to emphasize the fact that clean and well-conducted racing in this city can be made profitable. The card offered was easily the best of the season. There was not a single event that did not prove attractive and arouse enthusiasm. The fourth race, the "D. R. Ker Handicap," was the day's main feature, and contrary to all expectations; was taken by the extreme outsider, Silver Knight, almost neglected in the speculation. Silver Knight was asked to carry but 35 pounds, while the others were carrying from thirteen to nineteen pounds more.

The winner got the worst of the start, but soon overtook his field and shot to the front, where he stayed all the way and came home an easy winner by three lengths. Fantastic, the faverite, beat Barney Oldfield a half length for the place. The well-backed Goldway sulked all the way and finished a poor last.

The "Dark st Town Derby" proved to be very amusing, and created no end of fun for the spectators. The riders, all colored, assembled in riddingtogs on the track near the water was gon turn, and accompanied by their valets, all holding gailly decevated parasols, marched behind the band to the judges' stand, and then to the jockeys' room. A live chicken was placed in a rice bag with a hole cut to permit it to extend its head, and the bag was swung from a string in front of the judges' stand. The fowl was to become the property of the rider of the Derby winner, and as the riders rode by on thelf way to the post, more than one cast envious eyes in the direction of the fowl. Five horses faced the barrier, and without much delay star-

ter Dwyer sent them away with Marwood, Monroe Johnson in the saddle,
in front. This advantage the colored
Demosthenes maintained until turning
into the home stretch, where Carpenter on Long Ball let out a few links,
and much to Johnson's dismay, caught
and passed him and got to the wire
first by half a length. Mechant was
third, two and a half lengths behind
Marwood. Jockey Carpenter, who
rode the winner, was awarded the
chicken, and chicken a la Maryland
will be the chief item on the Carpenter family menu today.

All of the other races proved intercesting, and the crowd had a grand
day's sport, although the books kept
most of the coin.

Jockey George Archibald was declared the winner of the handsome
silver cup offered by the Club to the
jockey with the largest number of
points during the concluding week.

The cup was presented to the popu-

THE COLONIST FORM CHART

5002 FIRST RACE—Five furlongs.

At post 2½ minutes. Off at 2:34½. Time—:24: :48 1-5; 1:01, 2-5; Winner ch. g. Cunard—Miss Ringlets. Trained by F. Wagner. Scratched—Lewiston. Second same. Third easily. Quality Street saved ground all the way, stood a long drive, and of Quality Street saved ground all the way, stood a long drive, and of the control of t Third easily.

y, stood a long drive, and outgamed without, a sixteenth out,

At post 1½ minutes, Off at 2:58. Time—: Winner blk. g. Ogden—Blissful. Trained Start good for all but Margaret Randolph, rd easily.

| ٠ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|---------|---------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------|---------------|
| ļ | 5004 THIRD RACE—Six furlongs, Value to first \$150. | | | Selling | . Th | Three-year-olds | | | upware | |
| ŧ | Ind. Horse- | Wt. | St. | 1/4 | 1/2 | % | Str. | Fin | Jock | œy. |
| Ì | 4921 Laura Clay | 104 | 4 | | 1 2 1/2 | 1 3/4 | | 1 1/2 | Cobu | |
| Į | 4988 Belle of Iroquois | | 2. | | 4 2 1/2 | 3h | 3 2 | 2 1 1/2 3 2 1/6 | Kede | eris ibald |
| ŧ | (4988)Sam McGibben | | 6 | • :: | 2n 6 | 5 4 | 2 1 1/2 4 h | 4 4 | | Powers |
| Ì | 4994 Nellie Racine . | 106 | 3 | | 3 3 | 4 2 1/2 | 5 6 | 5/6 | Leed | S |
| ľ | 4994 Escalante | 109 | 5 | | 4h | 6 | 6 | 6 - | Keog | rh. |

At post 1/4 minute. Off at 3:561/4. Time—:25 3-5; :51 1-5; 1:17; 1:42 4-5;

5006 FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs, The G.A. Fraser Handicap. Three-year-| Ind. | Horse- | Wt. | St. | 4963 | Galinda | 102 | 2 | 4975 | Belle | Kinney | 106 | 3
 4936
 Redondo
 124

 (4963)
 Father Stafford
 108

 4962
 Emma G
 108

 4963
 Burleigh
 109

 4993
 Eliz
 Harwood
 100

At post 1½ minutes. Off at 4:22½. Time—:24; :49 2-5; 1:92.
Winner b. f. Galveston—Golinda. Trained by J. P. McAdams.
Start good. Won driving. Second handly. Third driving.
Galinda had all her usual speed, and made every post a winning one. Kinney did her best. So did Redondo. Stafford under the whip last furlong, but hung badly.

 5007
 SIXTH RACE—Two miles.
 The J. D. Smart Selling Purse. Four-year-olds and upward.
 Value to first \$225.

 Ind.
 Horse—
 Wt.
 St.
 ½,
 ½,
 ½,
 ½
 %
 Str.
 Fin
 Jockey.

 4980 Benvollo
 108
 2
 2 ½
 ½
 ½
 ½
 ½
 Archibald

 4980 Bravigny
 103
 6
 3
 3
 3
 4
 2
 2
 ½
 2
 Matthews

 4982 Bravigny
 103
 6
 5
 5h
 4
 3
 3
 3
 4
 2
 3
 2
 ½
 2
 ½
 Matthews

 (4982) Sir Angus
 106
 5
 5h
 4
 3
 6
 Leeds

 (4992) Sir Wesley
 107
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At post 1/2 minute. Off at 4:451/2. Time—Mile, 1:44 2-5; 11/2 m, 2:40; 2m, 3:37 2-5.

1:37 2-5.
Winner 5. h. Bend D'Or—Sierra Madre. Trained by A. Berry.
Start good. Won cleverly. Second and third easily.
Benvolio ran kindly and was best ridden. Flavigny ran a good race. Sir
Angus bumped into fence first mile. May have been best.

 5008
 SEVENTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards. The Darkest Town Barby. Four-year-olds and upward. Value to first \$150.

 Ind.
 Horse—
 Wt. St. ½
 ½
 ½
 ½
 %
 Str.
 Fin.
 Jockey.

 4998
 Long Ball
 .135
 5
 3½
 3 1½
 2 2½
 1n
 1½
 Carpenter

 4963
 Marwood
 .137
 1
 1¾
 1n
 1½
 2
 2.4
 Johnson

 4993
 Mechant
 .135
 3
 5
 5
 4½
 3r
 3
 5
 Porter

 4997
 Ten Row
 .135
 2
 4h
 4h
 3
 2½
 4
 4
 5
 Walloon

 4934
 Gyros
 .137
 4
 2
 1½
 2½
 5
 5
 5
 Williams
 *Added starter, At post ½ minute. Off at 4:45½: No time taken, Winner b. g. Plaudit—Gutta Percha. Trained by J. Hodge Scratthed—Josie S. Start good. Won driving. Second and third easily.

First Summer Sale

HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR NOT NECESSARILY **EXPENSIVE**

OU can buy the very best grades of FINE BOOTS AND SHOES at Factory Prices and below, if you take advantage of the Anglo-American Footwear Co.'s First Summer Sale.

The Anglo-American Footwear

The Address is 623 Johnson Street Between Johnson and Broad Streets



Proper Clothes for Men and Young Men

Our Fall Clothing is pouring in, and we could not be in better shape to handle it. The fit and

Garments will surprise you, and the different shades of color tones are most suitable for early fall wear.

Our Clothes are not "faddy," but "correct."

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

FRUIT-THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

Wonderful Medicinal Value of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes.

How many people realize what remarkable curative principles are contained in fruit juices. There are two the bitter and the sweet. There is about ten times as much of the sweet as of the bitter, though the bitter principle is the one which has the curative effect on disease. Apples, oranges, figs and prunes contain the highest percentage of bitter principle and thus are the most healthful. It was a theory of a physician in Ottawa, that if the amounts of bitter principle in fruit juice could be doubled, the curative property would be increased, not twice but many times.

After many tests, this physician How many people realize what re-

ncreased, not twice but many times.

After many tests, tins physician succeeded in forcing into the combined fruit fulces an additional atom of bitter principle, and in doing so formed an entirely new compound. To the combined julces were added valuable tonces and antiseptics and the whole made not tablets.

These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the only emedy known to science that is made if fruit. The wonderful cures in cases of Stomach Trouble, Billiousness, Contipation, Rheumatism, Chronic Head-tehes and Neuralgia, Kidney Liver and Skin Diseases are due solely to the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" contain the medicinal properties of fruit 50a box, if or \$2.50, or trial box, 25c. At all lealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

THERAPION,

diebuoy Soap disinfectant is strongly mmended by the medical profession re

both of Victoria, B. C. The equipment is excellent and the installation apparently well performed, with the exception that there should be substituted large greese cups for the old

cause of Waste

As this section of the city has not been metered a sufficient length of time to lead to restriction of needless waste, and as for many years this portion of the city has been during a part of each day in the summer season without water, the inevitable consequence has no doubt resulted in carelessness in its use and carelessness in the maintenance of tight plumbing. It is very likely that the ball-cocks controlling the supply to many house tanks in this part of the city arc, through leaky condition, responsible for much of this wastage. It is of course imperative that this condition be remedied. The charging by meter will no doubt accomplish it in the course of a few months. But the extent of resulting friction will depend upon the aid rendered the consumers in the discovery of the causes of the wastage. At the present time pumpage is required at the Yates Street Station occasionally amounting to 270,000 gallons per day. If the leakage indicated by the draft between the hours of 2 and 4 a. m. is eliminated, this would be reduced to 180,000 gallons per 24 hours. When one-half of the services shall be transferred, as contemplated, to the low service, this 180,000 gallons, an amount considerably less than the capacity of one of the two electric driven pumps provided the Yates Street station. When a normal condition as to rate of use and number of services belonging on the high services belon

Under these conditions this station should operate without other attention than an inspection two or three times a day, thus saving the expense of the present double shift of attendants. It would seem that in placing on this property of some one department of the water-works, such as meter repairing, requiring the presence of some one at least part of the time, would be a desirable arrangement. In this connection, I wish also to call attention to the rather hazardous fire risk at this Station and the seriousness of the consequence which would result from the destruction of the station. Two old wooden shacks on the corporation property should, in my judgment, be removed. A fire hydrant should be removed as the commended with hose line ready for instant use. Such influences as can be commanded should be exerted to secure the removal of the palaring mill from the configurous

influences as can be commanded should be exerted to secure the removal of the planing mill from the contiguous property.

High Level Tank.

This structure has a capacity of 85, 600 Imperial gallons and is built of concrete and steel. This particular type was adopted by the Board of Aldermen instead of an all-steel structure in deference to the wishes of the residents of its location. It has been designed and built, therefore, with view to its presenting a pleasing aspect suited to its surroundings. The structure is designed along conservative lines and is thoroughly well built. When first erected and prior to the application of the full specified water proofing on the interior, it was entirely filled with water for the purpose of testing and for the purpose of determining the degree of additional water-proofing, if any, which would be required in order to make it entirely tight. It so stood for some time. A considerable amount of percolation through the concrete about the base of the tank resulted. This in the course of a week or two was diminished to a comparatively small amount but was still sufficient to be objectionable in a structure of this character, and to prevent an unsightly appearance. The tank was accordingly emptied and the interior suitably water-proofed by the application of successively well applied coats of cement mortar.

At the time of my recent inspection the tank contained twenty-four feet of water and with no appearance of moisture on the exterior surface. On the interior a very slight percolation existed, so small in quantity that when the window of the tower was opened to permit some circulation of air it all disappeared by evaporation. So that with twenty-four feet of water in the tank contained twenty-four feet of moisture on the exterior surface. On the interior a very slight percolation fair till disappeared by evaporation. So that with twenty-four feet, the depth when full being about 35 feet.

There are few things more difficult in hydraulic engineering than the making of colminate

ground for the slightest sense of apprehension concerning the character of the structure.

This tower is of such character as to require almost no maintenance expense Nothing indeed beyond the prevention of corosion of the circular stairway, ladders, and raillings by the occasional application of a coating of paint. I suggest that the tank's appearance may be further improved and the aspect of newness removed by the planting of suitable climbing vines around its base.

My original estimate of the cost of solinoido, less an item of \$519,000, less an item of \$5000 for the increasing of the drainage tributary to Elk Lake which has not yet been undertaken, making the total estimate of the work as completed about \$514,000. I have not the statement of the exact cost of the various structures and it undoubtedly is not easy for the Commissioner to determine this in all cases, but he informs me that of the original appropriation for the work there still remains some \$12,000 or \$15,000, showing that although some of the structures have doubtless cost more and some less than the ostimate, the work as a whole has been carried through within that figure.

Conclusion.

The character of the system and the manner of distribution and sale of water are so greatly changed by this reconstruction from that which existed prior thereto that it will required in all probability several months for both the operating forces and the consumers to adjust themselves to the altered conditions.

There also remain, as I have pointed out, quite a number of things yet to be accomplished before the normal conditions under which the plant is intended to operate shall have been essabll have been escentioned to the avoidance of needless waste by the keeping of all house fixtures in repair, the system is certain to accomplished has been the result of the combined effort of many people, including His Honor the Mayor, the Honorable Board of Supervisors, the Honorable boa

Victoria.
ARTHUR S. ADAMS,
Consulting Engineer

WILL REVIEW COAL IMPORTATION CASE

sistant Secretary Reynolds says;
"In view of the importance of the issue you are directed to file application for a review of this decision by the United States circuit court for your district."

the United States circuit court for your district."

The case in question was heard at the Scattle custom house last January by Judge Byron S. Waite, one of the members of the general court of appraisers. The appeal from this appraisement of the local officers was made by Frank Waterhouse & Co. the Issue having arisen from Importations of coal from British Columbia.

The contention between the government and the importers was whether coal slack imported mixed with lump coal was entitled to classification as slack or culm. On lump coal the former duty was 67 cents a ton, while on slack or culm the duty was only 15 cents per ton. The tariff act says that coal which will pass through a one-half inch screen is slack or culm and entitled to the lesser duty.

The contention of the government in this case was that to be admitted as slack this coal shall be screened and segregated at the mines on the other

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The most delicious of chocolate

Insist on having Cowan's Maple Buds. Name and design patented and registered.

confections; matchless for their purity,

Because we buy first-class groceries and liquors. Because we sell first-class groceries and liquors.

Because our prices are the lowest in the city.

TORONTO.

Delicatessen

Study the economy, conveni-

ence and comfort of using our

Home-Cooked Meats-fresh, clean, pure, tempting; cooked

perfectly, in great variety.

Popular prices prevail.

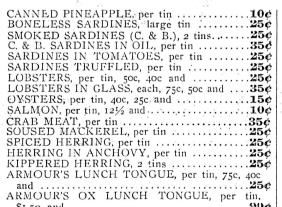
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Don't delay buying, the crop is very short and they are perfect just now.

"The Largest Grocery on Vancouver Island"

GO TO ROSS' FOR BEST VALUES In Everything to Eat and Drink

Why? Because everything is seasonable and excellent. Housewives find it a happy shopping place, and our prices are within the reach of all.



ABERDEENSHIRE OX TONGUE, per tin .. \$1.50

RUBBER RINGS, per doz. 10c, 3 doz. for25¢

FRUIT JARS, Crown and Mason, per dozen, Pints, per dozen85¢

ECONOMY FRUIT JAR COVERS, per dozen 25¢ MORTON'S JAM, strawberry and raspberry, 7-lb. EXTRACT VANILLA OR LEMON, 21/2 oz. .. 25¢ Four ounces Light ounces SMALL WHITE BEANS, 4 lbs. for 25¢
 BAYO BEANS, 4 lbs. for
 25e

 BEST JAPAN RICE, per sack
 \$2.50
 per pound 5¢ SEEDED RAISINS, large packet 10¢ TABLE RAISINS, three pounds 25¢
GHIRARDELLI'S CHOCOLATE, per tin 40¢
FRY'S-COCOA, three packets 25¢
SOLUBLE COCOA, per lb. 25¢
LEMAN'S SWISS COCOA, per tin 75c, 40 and 25¢
VAN HOLITEN'S COCOA, per tin 75c, 40 and 25¢ SOLUBLE COCOA, per lb. 25¢
LEMAN'S SWISS COCOA, per tin 75c, 40 and 25¢
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, per tin 90c, 50c and 25¢
COFFEE, per lb. 50c, 40c and 30¢
ESSENCE OF COFFEE, per bottle 25¢

WINTER HARBOR CLAMS, 2 tins for 25¢
CAANICH CLAMS, 2 tins for 25¢
CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, per tin 20¢
CALIFORNIA SLICED PEACHES, per tin 20¢
CANADIAN FRUITS, per tin 20¢
PINEAPPLE, slices or cubes, two large tins 25¢

 PURE SPICES, per tin
 10¢

 PURE PEPPERS, per tin
 10¢

 ROWAT'S SAUCE, per bottle
 10¢

 UPTON'S WALNUT CHOW
 15¢

 CANNED TOMATOES, 2 tins for
 25¢

 CANNED BEANS, per can
 10¢

 FRENCH PEAS, per tin
 25¢

 CANNED PUMPKIN, 2 cans for
 25¢
 WINTER HARBOR CONDENSED CLAMS,

ST. CHARLES CREAM, 20-oz. can, 2 cans.....25¢ CANADA FIRST CREAM, 20-oz. can, 2 for ... 25¢ REINDEER MILK, 2 cans for25¢ MACLARENS IMPERIAL CITY OF SOC and 25¢ OLD CREAM CHEESE, very fine, per pound 30¢ AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00 Fourteen lb. box for \$4.50 FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00 FRESH DAIRY BUTTER, per lb. 25¢ DOWN HAMS for the second statement of the second stateme ROYAL HAMS, per lb. 18¢
ROYAL HAMS, per lb. 18¢
PURE PORK SAUSAGES, per lb. 20¢
PICNIC HAMS, per lb. 15¢
FINEST ISLAND POTATOES, per sack \$1.25
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack \$2.00
DIXI PASTRY FLOUR, per sack \$1.75 BATH BRICK

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B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

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Victoria, B.C.

HOUSES NINE PER CENT INVESTMENT-3 houses in first-class order with full-sized lot, close in, 120 feet on Main street......\$5,500 QUEBEC STREET-7-room dwelling in first-class repair. Easy terms\$3,000

Fire Insurance Written - Phoenix of London.

CORGE ROAD SUBDIVISION—Full-sized lots, chiefly under cultivation, close to tram and Gorge park. \$50 cash and \$10 per month will purchase any of them. Prices upwards from...\$150 HEAD STREET—2 very large, desirable, residential lots, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, well located, close to car line......\$1,000 and \$1,100 VIEW STREET—Full-sized lot close in, suitable for commercial supposes. On terms. \$2,000 on easy terms\$
WOODSTOCK STREET—Adjoining the Park lots, 60x138, Pri

CHEAP FARM

CHEAP FARM—Only \$28 per acre; a good speculation—a better investment. Four hundred and eight acres, 60 acres cultivated, 40 acres partly cleared, good house, barn and outbuildings of every description. Small lake. Land exceptionally good. This is a money maker and is one of the best propositions ever offered in Victoria. Must be sold to close an estate.

Farms - Ask for Printed List

Houses to Rent

1853 OAK BAY AVE.—2-storey, 6 rooms, mod-

1216 QUADRA-11/2-storey, 6 rooms, modern; \$18.00

Furnished Homes

VICTORIA AVE. (near the Gorge)—4-room cottage, well furnished, ½-acre of ground...\$30.00 910 M'CLUME ST.-7-room cottage, all modern conveniences, good furniture\$50.00

rooms, modern and exceptionally well fur-

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan - Fire Insurance Written

1130 Broad St.

\$250 Cash, Balance to Suit

Are the exceptionally easy terms you can get on this new modern five-roomed house, with kitchen, pantry and bathroom, large full-sized basement on stone foundation, fine large lot, being 150x131x103 feet, grounds all nicely laid out in lawn and flower beds, close to car line and in very good neighborhood.

Purchase Price \$3250

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Head Office 614 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

Branch, 326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Three years ago you might have bought property in Victoria at one-third its present value. Three years from now you will be able to look back and say the same

Do you know this city has increased 50 per cent in population the last three years, and furthermore, conditions point to it making an even greater advance within the next three years.

The man who buys Victoria real estate today is the man who will make money in the near future. It's as saie as the bank, the only difference being that instead of making 3 per cent per anuum you will make 25 per cent or more.

Who Buys These Will Make Money

Four lots in Fairfield estate, close to park and beach \$400 each. This is the big-

GRANT & LINEHAM

634 VIEW STREET

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MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

AT THE CITY HOTELS

California; Fred H. Parks. Campbell River; Mabel Gulnan. Seattle; Lambell River; Machana River; Male Gulnan. Spokane; Mrs. Crosby M. Brown, Miss Editor. Editor, Male Revenue River, Male Rive

Shaw, Miss Shaw, London, Ont.; Geo. H. Cornelson, Orangeburg, S. C.; D. W. McLaurin, Columbia, S. C.; Sam Dibble, S. Dibble, Jr., Orangebury, S. C.; J. A. J. Wadsworth, Ottawa; Horton Thompson, Portland; Mrs. Jas. Thompson, Mineapolis, Miss Mayme Smoot, Wells, Minn.; John A. Gellatly, Mrs. J. A. Gellatly, R. F. Holm, Wenatcher, Wash.

At the Dominion—

R. J. Dickinson, Moose Jaw: K. J. T. Shaith, Mrs. Smith, Des Moines; W. F. McWilliams, Mrs. McWilliams, Seattle; Geo. H. Dickson, Chas. W. Dickson, Chas. W. Dickson, Kelowna; Geo. L. Millar and wife, Philladelphia: Ed Wreeler and wife, Portland; Fred W. Schneider, Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Jennie Roberts, Jennie Roberts

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 14.-When Police man Horner recovers he will find that has nother recovers ne will find that he is wearing the skin of eight men on his back. Some two weeks ago while arresting a burglar, Horner was shot in the back. He succeeded, however, in knocking down and handcuffing the man and then collapsed.

ing the man and then collapsed.

In locating the bullet the surgeons used the X-rays and the flesh around the wound was so badly burned it would not heal. It became necessary to remove a large square of skin and cut away the burned flesh, and this necessitated the grafting of new skin. Horner was too weak to submit to the cutting of skin from other portions of his body and moreover ten square inches had to be covered.

A counter of mornings ago at roll call.

A couple of mornings ago at roll call at the central station the captain spoke of Horner and remarked that unless men could be found who were willing to give some of their skin in the interest of humanity a brave man would die.

would die.
Without query six policemen and
Will Horner, the wounded man's
rother, and City Physician Hubbs
Junteered and yesterday stood the
reading of having pieces of their
removed and grafted on Horner,
are operation was a success.

Record Immigration Coming

W. C. BOND

Phone 1092

R. W. CLARK

Four Good House Bargains

Government Street

NEAR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS-New 8-room house, finely finished. Price.....\$5,750

Belmont Avenue

TEN ROOMS AND CONSERVATORY-Thoroughly modern, two lots, shrubbery, fruit trees of all kinds Excellent view, \$1,000 cash, balance arranged. Price

Ontario Street

JUST FINISHING, a neat 4-room cottage on half lot, near sea and close to car. Price......\$1,800

Milne Street

SEVEN ROOMS, just built, this desirable property can be purchased by a cash payment of only \$250 and balance in monthly payment. Price.....\$3,000

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

W. C. BOND

TELEPHONE 1092

that the two prairie provinces will see the greatest influx of people from the United States during this fall and next year, in the history of Canada. He is in a position to know, and says railway advices are to that effect. The irrigation solvene of the company, he says is working out to a great success. The whole scheme involves three million acres in southern Alberta and already one-third of this is producing crops. During the past year the policy of the

Crusade Against Liquor Traffic at At-lantic City and Many Publi-cans Arrested.

Atlantic City, Aug. 14.—Fifty war-rants for the arrest of fifty saloon-

Five Known Killed and Many Injured When D. & R. G. Trains Crash Near Pueblo, Col., Today.

East Argus, Que., August 14.— About 24,000 feet of lumber belonging to R. B. Bishop, and two new tenement houses were destroyed by fire at Rob-Pueblo, Col., August 14.—Denver & Rio Grande train No. 8, eastbound, leaving Pueblo at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and Denver & Rio Grande to have caught from boya smoking cigarettes among the lumber piles.

THE "OAKS"

Hot and Cold Running
Water in all Rooms.

Five Minutes from the Postoffice and all Boats.

Newly Opened

Private Bath Rooms.
Telephone in Each Room.
All New Furniture

J. Higuera, Prop.

THE ONLY MODERN ROOMING HOUSE IN VICTORIA
Steam Heat. Electric Light.

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

817 McClure Street, Cor. Blanchard

tono-third of this is producing crops
During the past year the policy of the
company has resulted in increasing the
wheat area five-fold. Asked just what
was the policy of the company in this
respect he said:
"It is to place the greatest possible
number of settlers on the smallest possible area of land."

Fell from Bed and Drowned Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14.—One life was lost and a great amount of property Regina, Sask., Aug. 14.—C. W. Peter-was damaged as the result of a violent on, assistant head of the C. P. R. Irri-electrical storm in this city and subgation department, makes the prediction urbs carly today. Telegraph, tele-

cepers charged with selling liquor on Sunday were issued yesterday by Magistrate Hughes, on complaints made by Field Supt. Hann of the State Law and Order League, and members of the Lord's Day Alliance of this

city who started the crusade in retrain No. 1, westbound, collided just
allation for disregard of their protests against Sunday, violations. The
saloon keepers furnished \$500 bail
each for appearance before the grand
jury.

The crusade will result in the closing of bars all over the resort tomorrow. The reformers expect to bring
the total number of those arrested to
one hundred.

FATAL WRECK ON

DENVER RAILROAD

Train No. 1, westbound, collided just
west of Haustec, Col., between Colorado Springs and Palmer Lake, at
10:25 this morning.

Both locomotives and many of the
cars in both trains were badly damaged.

Failure of one of the crews to observe orders is believed to have caused
the wreck. The dead are all on No.
8. A wrecking outfit has left Pueblo
for Hausted. Both engines were
ditched.

DENVER RAILROAD

Much Lumber Burned.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

A Business Lot for \$8,500

Southeast corner of Fort and Quadra Streets and having frontage on Mears Street, which overlooks a Public Park

60 Feet on Fort, 120 Feet on Quadra, 60 Feet on Mears

This is the cheapest property on the market, and has on it TWO STORES AND TWO COTTAGES—INCOME ABOUT \$575 PER YEAR

tablished R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS Telep 30 Who Will Be Pleased To Show The Property. 620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

STORE TO REN

Wharf Street

The premises lately occupied by Wilson Bros., wholesale grocers, consisting of 3 floors.

Furnished Houses to Rent

- A NICE STORY-AND-A-HALF BUNGALOW on Oak Bay avenue, well furnished, four rooms upstairs, drawingroom, dining room, den, kitchen, two bedrooms downstairs, outbuilding, poultry houses. About half acre of land; to rent for 12 months to suitable tenant from 1st September. \$50 per month.
- A VERY PRETTY 1½-story house, close in, desirable location, seven rooms nicely furnished, all modern conveniences, to rent for 12 months at per month........\$60

MONEY TO LOAN

At current rates of interest.

Swinerton & Musgrave

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

... 2nd and 4th Monday Barbers ... 2nd and 4th Monday Blacksmiths ... 1st and 3rd Tuesday Bollermakers ... 2nd and 4th Tuesday Bollermakers Helpers .1st and 3rd Th. Bookbinders ... Quarterly Bricklayers ... 2nd and 4th Monday

Bookbinders Quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters 1st Reiday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Electrical Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshormen 1st Erwanders
Longers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshormen 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Machinels 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Machinels 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Printing Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Trades Council Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Monday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stomecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2pm, 3rd Tuesday
Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2pm, 3rd Tuesday
Trallors 1st Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor If

atters2nd and 4th Tuesday Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-r a favor upon the Labor Editor If ey will forward any items of general terest occurring in their unions to The

The request of Hamilton, Ont., civic employees for salary increases is likely to be disregarded.

A branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation has been formed in Minneapolis, Minn.

A union of ladies' garment cutters was established in Boston, Mass., recently.

London, Ont., has a movement to form a civic federation to promote a better understanding between capital and labor.

The United Mine Workers have de-cided not to be represented at the next international mining congress in Europe.

ing classes of Italy eat less meat than those of other European nations.

Special committees of St. Paul and Minneapolis Engineers' Union are to press a measure in the legislature

SNAPS ARE NOT ALL GONE YET

ACRES cleared, all fine land, excellent for fruit, 7 miles from Victoria, on good road, about one dozen fruit trees; splendid degetable and small fruit garden, house, two stories, 2024, not quite finished inside, barn and stable, dairy and chicken house.

PRICE S1,500: TERMS.

4. ACRES all under cultivation, new 7-roomed house, bungalow style, large verandahs, stained shingles, city water on, bathroom and water laid on grounds for irrigation; some fruit trees;

3½ ACRES, 4½ miles out, 2½ cleared and in oats, balance easily cleared, good soll, some fruit trees; 5-roomed house and good outbuildings; PRICE \$2,600! TERMS \$350 CASE

TOLLER & GRUBB 1232 Government St. Phone 2046.

The latest news of the carters' strike in Dublin, Ireland, indicates an early settlement of the dispute. The strike entailed much suffering amongst the families of the strikers.

The Electrical Workers international convention will be held in Toronto, September 20, 1909. Three agreements were signed with employers last week, the minimum wage being \$4 per day and eight hours.

A call for the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress—of Canada was read at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, and will be acted upon immediately, as the congress meets in Quebec early in September.

The postponed election of a corresponding and recording secretary was called at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, and A. Argyle was elected, A. Herberger being elected treasurer; sergeant-at-arms, J. Goldstraw; executive committee, Walters, Argyle, Dougal, Herberger and Sivertz.

Miners and mine laborers of the United Mine Workers of America have been warned to keep away from the mines of the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company at Middlesboro, a strike being on for the recognition of the international organization.

The strike of more than 5,000 Japanese plantation laborers in Hawaai, which has been in progress for two months, and which has caused much loss to the planters, was declared off today by the Japanese. The attitude of the planters in firmly refusing to make any concessions caused the collapse of the strike.

A writ claiming \$25,000 has been issued by Barristers McCrossan & Hunter in behalf of Ann Russell, the widow of John Russell, who was killwidow of John Russell, who was kill-ed by the explosion of a steam pipe at the Vancouver Lumber Co.'s mill about four weeks ago. Negligence is alleged. Mrs. Russell claims as exe-cutix on behalf of herself and her

the international officers present. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor A. P. Clayton, which was responded to by Mr. Lynch. About 1,400 delegates and visitors are in attendance. Elaborate entertainment during the week has been arranged by the local union and eltzens.

The president of the Trades The president of the Trades and Labor Council has named the follow-ing standing committees: Organizing committee: F. Whyte, W. Thacker, J. Foulton; legislative, A. E. Mc-Eachren, J. Goldstraw, Fred. Plnk; hall committee, J. C. Watters, C. Sivertz, R. Ryan, F. P. Garland, Geo. rtz, R. Ryan, F. P. Garland, Geo. Thibbits; finance committee, R. Thomas, Geo. Thibbits, J. Lister; press committee, R. Ryan, E. A. Mc-Eachern and M. Nicholson.

A strike of 100 shingle packers at Anacortes, Wash, affected practically all the local mills, officers of the local union giving as a reason for the strike the action of the shingle mills bureau in forcing packers to do a higher the action of the shingle mills bureau in forcing packers to do a higher grade of work without a corresponding raise in the wage scale. The men had demanded a raise of half a cent per thousand. The weavers say the scale is being paid by other mills in this city and elsewhere. The affected mills so far are those of J. H. Cavanaugh, Wm. Burke and the Anacortes Shingle Company.

The strike at the Middleshoro mines The strike at the Middlesboro mines, the property of the Nicola Coal & Coke Co., has been declared off, through the efforts towards a recon-

providing that engineers in the state shall be licensed after passing an examination.

The latest news of the carters strike in Dublin, Ireland, indicates an early settlement of the dispute. The strike entailed much suffering amongst the families of the strikers.

The Electrical Workers international convention will be held in Toronto, September 20, 1909. Three agreements were signed with employ
For the first time in five years, the

For the first time in five years, the Journeymen Barbers' International Union will hold a convention the first week in October. Milwaukee will be the place of meeting. The organization was formed in 1887, in Buffalo, at a meeting that was attended by five men, representing five local unions of barbers. The membership when formed was about one hundred and fifty, and the membership in good standing at the present time is about twenty-six thousand.

The National Women's Trades Uni-The National Women's Trades Union League, which is country-wide and has as members many prominent women, is to hold a national convention. In Chicago on September 27th. At this convention, the most important in the history of woman's attempt to organize and aid the feminine workers of America, Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trades Union League, will speak. Miss MacArthur will represent 120,000 women workers.

b.J. C. Watson, a rock worker, has taken suit for \$25,000 against the G. Welch & Stewart and McLeod Bros., his counsel promising some startling disclosures as to the conditions of taining in the railway company's hospital. The plaintiff raises questions as to his treatment while in the hospital. He was employed by McLeod Bros. along the right of way between Prince Rupert and the canyon, and although hired for rock work, was at the time engaged, under orders, in removing firewood from a shed when the shed fell upon him. His leg had to be amputated above the knee. The action will come up for trial after the vacation.

A national convention of employing printers, bookbinders, electrotypers and supply men, together with delegates from the several international organizations of employees, has been decided on by the New York branch of the Printers' League of America and the Electrotypers' League of America and the Electrotypers' League of America, to be held just prior to the Hudson-Fulton celebration on September 23, 24 and 25. Committees have been appointed and extensive work already done toward making certain the presence of delegations from nearly every city in the country.

employees. The trouble is now settled.

Germany has a law that provides that if it can be proved that a man is earning a sufficient wage to support those dependent on him, but that he is dissipating that wage by vicious habits, he can be declared a minor and he is then treated as a child. His employer is told that the wage must be paid not to the man, but to a guardian appointed by the magistrate of the district in which he lives, who uses it for the support of the wife and children. In this country a man who could not get his wage might refuse to work. In Germany the police would see that he did his work.

The National Women's Trades Uni-

The bakers and confectioners of

DESIRABLE SEASIDE PROPERTY AT CADBORO BAY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS 1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

The strike situation at the Hartt Boot and Shoe factory at Fredericton. N. B., remains about the same. E. W., A. Odell, Canadian organizer of the federation of the shoe workers' union. The men claim only fifteen hands are now employed in the factory, and the work of a busy season is held up. The directors of the factory met, but the superintendent and directors refuse to make any statement. The strikers say they have support from all the other unions in the city, and are prepared to hold out to the end. They will not return unless Dennison and Burden are reinstated.

The Omaha convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, held-recently, re-elected all the officers of the organization. George L. Berry, who has so successfully steered the pressmen's craft through the troubled waters in connection with the eight-hour movement, is continued at the helm, as is also P. J. McMullen, secretary-treasurer. One of the most inportant measures acted upon by the convention was the resolution passed authorizing the board of directors to increase its force of organizers in the field, the object being to broaden and strengthen the organization in the United States and Canada.

more to increase the protecting influence of the International Molders' Union of North America."

Union of North America."

There were 4224 death from industrial accidents in Great Britain in 1908, a decrease of 250 deaths as compared with those of 1907. The deaths of 1908 occurred as follows: Factory and workshop employees, 767, viz., 10 women, 92 young persons and 664 anen, 85 less than in 1907; textile industry, 82, against 95 in 1907; metal manufacture, 148, against 194 in 1907; shipbuilding, 116, against 101 in 1907; docks, wharfs, and quays, 131, against 167 in 1907; construction of buildings, 114, against 127 in 1907; in all other industries, 2,866. The following are estimated death rates from accidents in 1908 per 10,000 of those employed in the following callings: Scamen, 50, 4; miners, 13,2; quarrymen, 10,6; railway employees, 7,5; hontextile workshop operatives, 2,2; textile factory operatives, 0,8.

There is an energetic movement be ing made among some unions to dis-card the referendum system of elect-ing general officers, and the Boot and card the referendum system of electing general officers, and the Boot and Shoe Workers at their convention in Syracuse showed the way by electing their officers at the convention. The opponents of the present system claim that it has resulted in practically life tenure, of office by the international officers, and would like to go back to the plan of electing officers at conventions. They say that under the prevalling system it is almost impossible for anyone not holding a position on the international staff to become well enough acquainted with the rank and The bakers and confectioners of New Orleans are very properly doing their best to abolish the seven-day week for craft workers. In a circular sent out to those employed at the business, New Orleans is referred to as possessing the worst conditions of any prevailing in the large cities of the country. San Francisco is said to have obtained one day's rest in seven only as the result of organization, and

MAHON BLDG., TEL. 1462.

CONVEYANCING. RANCH LANDS, FRUIT FARMS. INSURANCE, CITY LOTS. AND MONEY TO LOAN.

For \$3,650

Money or Land

Moreover The Price Is Right \$3,650

Robinson Desperate

Warren, Ont., Aug. 14.—That James Robinson, reputed joint murderer of his children, will never be taken ally the the explicit expressed by people is

armed and will put up a fight if the authorities corner him in the woods

Want a Higher Ranking

Want a Higher Runking
Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—A diplomatic race between Spain and the
Argentine republic is arousing considerable interest in official circles
here. Both countries are anxious to
raise their representatives here to the
rank of Ambassador, and both have
taken tentative steps looking to the
consummation of this desire.

Harriman Off For Paris

essed by peo He is said

For \$2,650

For \$4,000

For \$425

more interest in these gatherings and to be more fully represented. An effort to have this change adopted was made at the Toronto convention, but was defeated, but its adherents having secured reinforcements since then, were enabled to elect their officers at the convention recently held in Syralis chilis the

TO TEST SENTIMENT

Chairman of Civic Federation Going Abroad to Learn Feeling Towards International Body Proposed.

New York, Aug. 14.—Ralph M. Easley chairman of the executive committee of the civic federation, sailed for Europe today on the steamer Battic to look over the ground in England and the continent with a view to reporting on the advisability of organizing an international civic federation. Such an organization to a seguine "practical world-with." and civic resection. Such an organiza-tion, to assume 'practical world-wide scope in the settlement of labor troubles and the promotion of improved relations between employer and employed, has been talked of in circles interested in civic improvement, both in this country, and abroad. Mr. Easley's mission will and abroad. Mr. Easley's mission will consist largely in testing the real sentiment of representative men of affairs in Europe regarding the plan. He will also look into the advisability of holding an international industrial council in this country some time next year, a subject upon which he has been in correspondence for some time with

Canada-to-France Telegraphy,

Paris, August 14.—Wireless mes-sages from New York are received or

left here today for Parls. Although his various walking, motor-car and sight-seeing excursions during his stay here gave the impression that his licalth was good, Mr. Harriman, while in Munich had a number of lengthy consultations with Professor Gustav Hoesslin, a well-known specialist on disease of the stomach. Munich, Aug. 14.—E. H. Harriman left here today for Paris. Although

through whom will be made the de-cision. Just when the decision will be given out at Washington, cannot be said today, but it is believed the sec-retary will make it known as soon-as possible, because of the wide interest in the case.

Canadian Bank Clearings.

Canadian Bank Clearings.

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Bank clearings of the principal Canadian cities for the week ending August 12 were as follows: Montreal, \$35,416,091; Toronto, \$5,329,252; Winnipeg, \$10,017,780; Vancouver, \$5,677,964; Ottawa, \$3,392,702; Quebec, \$2,174,949; Halifax, \$2,259,92; Hamilton, \$1,559,155; St. John, \$1,687,458; Calgary, \$1,291,529; London, \$1,291,529; Victoria, \$1,324,677; Edmonton, \$1,001,033.

A. G. Vanderbilt Back

A. G. Vanderbilt Back.

New York Aug. 14.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from abroad on the Lusitania today in time to attend the first general meeting of the re-organized National Horse Show Association, of which he is president, At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the prize list of the show this year, which will be held in Madison Scaume Garden November 3 to 12. lieatith was good, Mr. Harriman, while in Munich had a number of lengthy consultations with Professor Gustav Hoesslin, a well known specialist on disease of the stomach.

Sutton Case Concluded

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 14.—Members of the board of injurity investigating the death of Lieut. Sutton, of the marine corps, are today going over the testimony behind closed doors. With the close of the afternoon session,



Brought Valuable Cargo, Including Silk Worth Over a Million Dollars

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE ORIENT

Japanese Irritated by China's Decision to Build Rival Road in Manchuria

With a rich cargo, including silk worth a million doitars, tea and general freight and 34 saloon and 390 intermediate and steerage passengers, including 357 Chinese, 32 for Victoria, 168 for other Canadian points, 22 for the United States and the remainder for Mauritius, Cuba, Mexico and other points, the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, reached the outer wharf soon after noon yesterday from Hongkong and the usual ports of call, leaving Yokohama on August 3. Among the passengers of the C. P. R. steamer were Judge Bourne, of Shanghal and family. Owyang King, the new Chinese consul for western Canada, who was met by a large number of local Chinese, Cheong Din Son, a professor for the new Chinese school in Victoria, Commander Knapp, U. S. N., Commander J. M. Orchard, U. S. N., and daughter from the Phillipines, C. C. Fitzmorris, a Chicago reporter and two schoolboys, who are racing around the world from west to east, opposed to a similar party going in an opposite direction.

Military Activity

There was much military activity, both in Janan and Manchuria, when Voith a rich cargo, including silk

Military Activity

There was much military activity, both in Japan and Manchurla, when the Empress of India, which arrived today, left Japan, in consequence of Japan's determination to use drastic measures against China following the irritation caused in Japan by China's steadfast refusal to accede to Japan's demands for the improvement of the Antung-Mukden railroad. Meanwhile a further cause of trouble has developed, according to arrivals by the veloped, according to arrivals by the C. P. R liner, in consequence of China having determined to build a rival The through Manchura to connect Korea via Chientao, the island in the Tumen regarding whose ownership China and Japan are still involved, to Kilin on the Chinese section of the Manchurian railroad. Japan sometime ago agreed to concede China's demands to Chientao if the Chinese government agreed to the building of this road by Japan, but news has now reached Japan that China is determined upon building this road. The terminal Chinese point of the line will be Hunchun, on the north side of the Tumen, near the Russian frontier, whence the road will be carried to Chientao and branch thence in two directions, one road leading to Niguta, the other northwest to Kilin via Omoso, giving more convenient access to Kilin and Mukden than that furnished by the Antung-Mukden road over which the two countries are in dispute. Seek Drastic Measures

he military authorities in Japan insistent upon drastic measures, on Count Bomura's return to are insistent upon drastle measures, and on Count Bomura's return to Tokyo from his vacation owing to illness, it is reported he will resign soon and be replaced by Viscount Taraushi, Minister of war. He agreed to the decision reached to begin work despite China's protests, sending troops to guard the workmen and material. The question was discussed with Mr. Nakamura, president of the South Manchurian railroad, who was called to Tokyo and Prince Ito, and it was agreed that as Japan coisidered the widening of the guage was within her treaty rights the work should be undertaken and the powers notified that this would be the work should be undertaken and the powers notified that this would be done despite China's protest. The material and workmen had been as-sembled for some time in readiness

for this move.

Urge "Violent Method"

Several Tokyo newspapers urge the government to take what the Mainichl Dempo styles "more violent method" dealing with China. The Mainichl says China has greatly insulted Japan of late. The Jiji says most of the questions between China and Japan have been pending for five years, and it is time to know whether China is prepared to discuss them with sincerity.

Trouble at Chienter

Trouble at Chientao

Advices from Chinese sources state that much of the trouble arising in Chientao between the Chinese and that much of the trouble arising in Chientao between the Chinese and Japanese is due to arbitrary actions by Japanese officials there. Advices were received in Japan of the despatch of Chinese troops to Chientao, and there was clamor that Japanese troops be sent. The movement followed the killing of a Chinese official by a Japanese military officer in his Yamen at Chientao. The Chinese interfered with the Japanese, who was foreing his way into the Yamen, and demanded to know als business. The officer drew his sword and, infuriated, struck at the Chinese as he turned, cutting his ear off. The other Chinese sprang up and tried to force the door shut, one of them beling shot and killed by the Japanese. Three Japanese troops standing outside fired twenty shots through the door, but none took effect. The incident has caused great excitement among the Chinese, and retaliation against the Japanese soldiers was feared. Owing to the unrest a number of Japanese have left the district, and more are leaving owing to 100 losses occasioned by the boycott declared against tapanese, and the export of millet have left the district, and more are leaving owing to 100 losses occasion-ed by the boycott declared against Japanese, and the export of millet into Korea has been forbidden.

The New Consul Owyang King, the new consul, who

* SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE *

Pachena, 8 a. m.—Raining, southeast wind. Bar. 29.67, temp. 55. Sea moderate. No

snipping.
Estevan, 8 a. m.—Raining, calm. Bar. 29.79, temp. 54. Sea smooth. Two-masted fishing schooner eastbound. Tug William Jolliffe at Estevan at 7:45 a. m.

liam Jolliffe at Estevan at 7:45 a.m.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, southeast wind, thick haze in linlet. Bar. 29:65, temp. 63.

Spoke steamer Rupert City at 8 a.m., will arrive at Vancouver at 10:20 a.m.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Gloomy, southeast wind. Bar. 29:70, temp. 68. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Gloomy, southeast wind, Bar. 29.70, temp. 68. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Light rain, southeast wind, 17 miles. Bar. 29.76, temp. 59. Out, steamer Governor, at 6: 35 a. m. In, steam schooner Tiverton, at 7:45 a.m.; steam schooner Tallac, at 5:05 a. m.; steamer Empress of India, at 7:20 a. m.

Point Grey, noon—Cloudy and calm, thick haze in inlet. Bar. 28.66, temp. 70. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Rough, a southeast wind, thick seaward. Bar. 29.71, temp. 64. Light swell. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Light rain, a southeast wind, 28 miles. Bar. 29.77, temp. 56. Sea moderate. U. S. S. Manzanita in at 9:45. Pachena, noon—Drizzling, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.68, temp. 53. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Estevan, noon—Raining, wind westerly. Bar. 29.79, temp. 55. Light sea. William Jollife left

shipping.

Estevan, noon—Raining, wind westerly. Bar. 29.79, temp. 55.
Light sea. William Jollific left for Nootka, at 9 a. m.
Cape Lazo, 6 p. m.—Overcast, southeast wind. Bar. 29.78, temp. 65. Light swell. Spoke steamer Dolphin, northbound, in Seymour Narrows, at 4 p. m.
Point Grey, 6 p. m.—Clear, misty, calm. Bar. 29.77, temp. 67. In, steamer Empress of India, at 5:30 p. m.
Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Light rain, west wind, 16 miles. Bar. 29.90, temp. 54. Sea smooth. In sight, bound out, a barge, towing.
Pachena, 6 p. m.—Clear, west wind. Bar. 29.85, temp. 55. Sea moderate. No shipping.
Estevan, 6 p. m.—Clear, west wind. Bar. 29.92, temp. 58. Sea smooth. No shipping.

arrived on the Empress of India, was formerly vice-consul of the Chinese consulate at San Francisco, and is well known to many people in British Columbia owing to the fact that he was the agent selected by the Chinese government to come to this city in connection with the Chinese claims for damages arising out of the anti-Oriental riot which occurred several years ago.

At the time his appointment as consul-in Vancouver was under consideration by the Peking Government, Mr. King was residing in San Francisco. He received instructions to proceed to London and report to the Chinese embassy in that capital in order that he might be made conversant with the duties which would attach to his proposed new office. He remained in London for some months, and then reported at Peking, where his appointment was made. From Peking, Mr. King went to Hongkong, where he embarked on the steamship Empress of India for Vancouver.

Other passengers of the white liner were C. C. Fitzmorris, a Chicago reporter, and two schoolboys, W. C. Kruger and H. Murphy, sent from Chicago on July 7th to race around the world via Siberia. They were hurried from the Empress to the waiting tug Wyadda, on which Le Roy Tucker, passenger agent of the Great Northern Railroad, awaited to take them to Scattle, on their way to Chicago.

Judge F. S. A. Bourne, a prominent Far Eastern resident, and his wife and family, come from Shanghai, Commander H. S. Knapp, U. S. N. and daughter, came from Manila. Other passengers were: Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton, Mrs. E. E. Capehart, Mr. P. Cohen, Mr. H. A. Cowper, Mrs. Georgia Cross, Mr. H. Deseille, Mrs. J. A. Ginkel, Mr. A. E. Green, Mr. H. B. Hickman, Mrs. M.

and daughter, came from Manila. Other passengers were: Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton, Mrs. E. E. Capehart, Mr. P. Cohen, Mr. H. A. Cowper, Mrs. Georgia Cross, Mr. H. Deseille, Mrs. J. A. Ginkel, Mr. A. E. Green, Mr. H. B. Hickman, Mrs. M. Ikeda, Mr. H. K. Kouyoymjian, Mr. J. McCaffrey, Mrs. McCaffrey and infant, Mr. B. Morris, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. C. H. G. Ross, Rev. T. E. Edgerton Shore, Mrs. Shore, Mr. Cheong Din Son, Miss M. L. Spence, Mrs. West, Mr. G. E. Wilde, Mr. D. M. Young.

The Empress of India had a very fine voyage from Hongkong, and warm, fine weather on the passage from Yokohama. Communication with wireless was kept up throughout the voyage, the following ships and land stations being spoken: H. M. S. Astria in Shanghai and the Empress of Japan in the Inland sea. On the 5th of August the N. K. Y. steamer Tosca Maru was in communication. Messages were sent back to Yokohama when the ships were nine hundred miles away through the Japanese land stations. The Empress of China was spoken with at a distance of three hundred miles and news exchanged. Messages were also sent to Victoria two days before the ship's arrival.

of the typhoon, the real storm passed the colony. Naturally the fear of the typhoon interfered very materially with business on the water. The work of loading and discharging could not be carried on in the absolutheast wind. Bar. 29.87.

To buy gowns and frills and furbe-lows for the marriage of Princess Fumi, third daughter of Japan's Em-peror, to Prince Asaka next March, the vice-master of ceremonies of the Japanese court is to leave Japan on September 7 for America and France. A Coolie's Revenge

A Coolie's Revenge

News was brought by the Empress of India of the narrow escape of many soldiers and workmen at Nino a village in Okayama from being killed when a coolie made three ineffective attempts to dynamite the barracks in revenge for non-payment of wages by the contractor. He secreted some dynamite in the barracks, and laid a train, which he fired, fifteen workmen being hurt by the explosion. The soldiers were absent when the dynamite was exploded. mite was exploded.

mite was exploded.

Disastrous Floods

News of disastrous floods in Manchurla and Korea. At Kirin seven thousand houses were washed away, and over a thousand Chinese drowned. Ping Yang and Antung in Korea were also submerged, the latter place being flooded by a sudden rise of the Yalu. Communication in the old town was possible only with boats, and many lives were lost.

Japan in the Air

An imperial ordnance issued at

An imperial ordnance issued at Tokyo provides for the formation of a commission consisting of twenty members, headed by a general, to study military balloons and airships. Costs Fifteen Millions

The reconstruction of the Antung Mukden railroad ordered by Japan will require two and a half years and cost \$15,000,000. Rails made in Japan will be exclusively used.

A Gun Accident

The recent gun explosion involving loss of five lives on the cruiser Asahi at Ise bay, reported by cable, was due to the insulation being broken, a contact being made and the gun fired before the breach was closed. Four of the gun crew were instantly killed and several injured.

Empress of India Brings Further News of Conflagration

When the Empress of India, which reached port yesterday, was leaving Kobe on her way to Yokohama and Victoria, sufferers from the confiagration which destroyed thirty-two streets covering over four square miles at Osaka were strung out over the main road around the bay, and making their way by junk and sampan to Kobe for succor, and many heartrending scenes were reported. The fire started at a hostery factory owned by Tamai in Nichome, North ward, shortly before daylight on July 31, and spread quickly, licking up the wattle and bamboo houses across six streets, while the firemen, without water from the Osaka waterworks, were using water drawn with buckets from wells, until the

houses across six streets, while the firemen, without water from the Osaka waterworks, were using water drawn with buckets from wells, until the soldiers came from the Osaka garrison and began dynamiting houses in the path of the fire.

The main building of the great Tennoji Temple was saved, and the superstitious Japanese claim that this was due to miraculous intervention. The flames reached the temple at 10:30 a. m., while crowds of priests were scurrying to remove the art treasures. Finally, when the rear gate was burned, a priest called upon the spirits of the dead priests to stay the flames. Soon afterward the wind veered, increasing in force, and diverted the flames toward Horikawa, a wide canal connected with the Yodo river on either side of which Osaka is built. The Shinto priests were all garbed in their ceremonial white robes, and were assisted by 300 troops of the Osaka garrison, sent to aid them convey the temple treasures to another temple at Nakanoshia Park on the island in the mid-river.

to the dad, M. H. K. Kouyoymilan, Mr. J. J. McCaffrey, Mrs. Mc

the homeless. The military did excellent work, reinforcements being hurried to add the Osaka garrison in coping with the situation.

Field hospitals were established by the military, and many injured were brought in for treatment. Tamada, the proprietor of the hosiery where the fire started, and his wife, were stopted by police from attempting to throw themselves in the flames, shouting that they did so to atone for the catastrophe.

In the afternoon four battallons of engineers came from Takatsuki, a suburb, with dynamite, and began blowing down the houses in the northern Yoshiwara on a large scale to try and stop the fire, but they were driven back. Their efforts had the result of splitting the path of the flames, one reducing the district to ashes where they worked, the other diverting to Dojima and burning down the Osaka Exchanige, Court of Appeals and other notable structures, together with hundreds of native houses. The street cars on Dojima were stopped, passengers ordered to alight, and were rushed through the burning area to the car sheds.

Failing utterly, with the scant water supply, the troops toward evening devoted all their energies to ald citizens save goods and assist children and the old and feeble to places of safety. The most of the large factories, which are in the suburbs, escaped. The Nippon and Fukushima cotton mills were endangered, but were saved. The fire destroyed in all 15,390 buildings. Osaka is divided into four wards, with very narrow, but regular streets, Kita-ku, the northern ward, which covers four and a half miles, being almost wiped out. The east ward is the richest, containing the residences of the upper and middle classes, offices of the upper and middle classes, offices of the banks and leading commercial companies being located there, and most of these were saved.

The Tokyo Mainichi says the various fire insurance companies have lost

taining the residences of the banks and leading commercial companies being located there, and most of these were saved.

The Tokyo Mainichi says the various fire insurance companies have lost so heavily that they will not be able to make payments. The total loss to the companies was about \$3,000,000.

The fire directed attention to the need of modern fire-fighting apparatus. The Jupan Gazette says: "The greatest sympathy will be felt with the unfortunate Osaka people, who have been rendered homeless and have lost all their property through the disaster, which will yet however afford another strong object-lesson to Japanese municipalities of their increasing responsibility. Had there been a sufficient water supply and adequate fire-fighting facilities, in all human probability this calamity might have been averted. This is not the first lesson of the kind Osaka has received. About 1890, a disastrous fire occurred at Shinmachi, over 2,000 houses being reduced to ashes, and a severe outbreak of cholera in the same year awakened the citizens to the necessity of a proper water supply. A loan of Y.2,500,000 was floated, and a supply of good water to about 610,000 citzens was made possible. In 1900 the waterworks were extended, and in the following year the supply was made available for a population of 0saka was last year over 1,100,000 and increasing about 40,000 annually, therefore it will be seen that the supply is still very inadequate, specially in the summer or in an emergency such as this fire. The watermeter system has been adopted to economize consumption, and the authorities have, a plant for extension of the works already drawn up, but the plan, of course, could not save the city from this serious loss. In the matter of fire-fighting facilities Osaka has nine brigades, comprising 450 men, under control of the police; 58 fire stations and a supply of steam pumps for extinguishing purposes. These would be sufficient in ordinary circumstances no doubt, but they are meaningless without a sufficient up ordinary

MAY STOP SHIPPING WHEAT FROM PORTLAND

Froubles With 'Longshoremen at Co-lumbia Port Result in Proposed Change.

Change.

Portland, Aug. 14.—The three big local grain exporting houses of Kerr, Gifford & Co., the Portland Flouring Mills Company and Balfour, Guthrie & Co., today put into effect a sweeping order, declaring an open shop on all grain handling work at their various docks in this city, on a flat wage scale of \$\frac{3}{3}\$ for a ten-hour day.

This action marks the crisis of trouble that has been brewing between the shippers and members of the Grain Handlers' Union since last April. It is the direct result of the refusal of the grain handlers to sign a contract for one year at 35 cents an hour and 50 cents an hour overtime, after ten hours' work. These are the wages paid during the season which ended in April, and are 5 cents an hour more than is paid for loading ships on Puget Sound.

The real significance of the declaration of open shop on grain handling in Portland by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. Kerr, Gifford & Co., and the Portland Flouring Mills Company can be deducted from the coincident diversion to Puget Sound by the Portland Flouring

Flouring Mills Company can be deducted from the coincident diversion to Puget Sound by the Portland Flouring Mills of interior wheat scheduled for shipment over the North Bank to Portland, Several grain ships recently chartered for optional loading here or on the Sound have been ordered to the latter region.

Theodore B. Wilcox, president of the Portland Flouring Mills Company and

at Valdes when the schooners Kinsel Maru and Saki Maru were seized a year ago when raiding the St. Paul Island rookeries. They will be deported to Japan on the next outward Oriental Following their conviction last year as the result of the seizure by the revenue cutter Bear of the Kinsel Maru and Saki Maru off St. Paul Island, where they were enjoying the pelagic sealing, the Japanese were sentenced to serve a year in prison in order to work out their fine of about \$600. There was no room in the Valdes jail and the marshal was forced to engage a former Congregational Church building for their home. In many ways they were treated like royal hostages and some of them state that never have they had so pleasant an outing.

In the winter they did some work on the Government roads, but with good food and beds and plenty of time to make curios for sale, they were able to amass flesh and money in easy fashion and even regretted the close of their sentence.

ROUGH HOUSE ON STEAMER CHARMER

Cook and Mess Boy Mix Things Dur-ing a Row Below Decks at C. P. R. Dock

There was a "rough house" below decks on the steamer Charmer at the C.P.R. wharf on Friday night. "The cook and a mess boy had a falling out, and after a wordy warfare the cook suddenly le fly a"pan of potatoes. The mess boy volleyed back a bucket of ashes and there was immediately a mass of arms and legs afterward as the two pummelled each other, until others of the crew interposed and separated the combatants.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date, I, the undersigned, intend to apply for the lease of the foreshore opposite lot 46, Victoria district, J. E. MACRAE, Vancouver, B. C., 25th June, 1909.

NEW MEXICAN GATEWAY
Operating Fast Mail Steel Steamships
"Ella," 3510 Tons. "Erna." 3476 Tons
Fast Passenger and Freight Service
Puget Sound, British Columbia, California, Mexico, Central America
"Erna" sails from Victoria August 6th.
VERY LOW RATES
Farticulars: C. S. BAXTER, Agent.
803 Government St.
C. GARDINEE JOHNSON & CO.,
Vancouver, B. C.

For Prince Rupert

And Way Ports S. S. VADSO

Will Sail on

Thursday, August 12th

John Barnsley

534 Yates Street

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Canadian Pacific



Excursions To Summer Resorts

BANFF and return (via Calgary, McLeod and Crow's Nest). Tickets on sale now till Sep tember 30th, 1909. Final return limit October 31st, 1909.

SPECIAL RATES FOR SIDE TRIPS For further information or rates write or call on

L. D. CHETHAM City Passenger Agent.

1102 Government St.



AND SOUTH PORTS

Leaves Victoria 8 a. m.
S. S. City of Puebla or Queen, August
18, 25, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter,
S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle August 20, 27, and every seventh day at 10 a. m.
FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFFRIMA N. MENICO.
ALASKA EXCURSION—August 15.
FINE TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND

EVERY SEVEN DAYS.
FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
Connecting at Skagway with W.P. & Y.R.

Canadian Mexican

TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE. Steamers call at San Pedro provid-ng sufficient inducement offers. S.S. Lonsdale will leave about July

15th.
Apply to Shallcross & Macaulay,
Agents, Victoria.





CHICAGO, LONDON. HAMILTON, TORONTO, MORTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

ngest Double-track Route under on
unegement in the American Continen

For Time Tables, etc., address
SEO. W. VAUX,
ssistant Gen'l Passonger and Ticket Agen
135 Adams St., Chicago, ILL.

To Atlin, Dawson and Lower Yukon River Points

S.S. "Iroquois" leaves Victoria at 9 a. m. daily; for Port Town-send and Seattle. Returning, leaves Seattle midnight. Tickets interchangeable with C. R. R. steamers.

Jas. McArthur, Agent. ne 1451 824 Wharf St.

Afternoon Tea Service

A pleasing innovation on the ORIENTAL LIMITED-between 4 and 5 o'clock each afternoon delicious tea is served (without charge) to passengers in Standard and Compartment Observation cars.

TRY THE

Oriental Limited

ON YOUR NEXT TRIP EAST

Electric Light and Newly Equipped Throughout.

Seattle to Chicago Without Change in 72 Hours

Vacuum Cleaners

Have displaced brooms on the ORIENTAL LIMIT-ED. Mounted on wheels these machines are taken from car to car during the trip, keeping the train spick and span.

Get Pamphlet

" The Oriental Limited"



News Bulletins

From all over the world are posted three times a day on all overland trains of the Great Northern Railway.

COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CARS STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPERS DINING CARS (Meals a la / arte BERTH READING LAMPS.

Good Roadbed Excellent Equipment Fine Scenery Splendid Service

For further information call on or address

General Agent

E. R. STEPHEN, 1205 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Huge Electric Locomotives

Now haul Great Northern passenger and freight trains through the great Cascade tunnel, which is lighted by electricity and absolutely free from all smoke and gas.

Ask for Booklet "East over the Mountains"

WANTED

A Man Teacher for the Victoria High school, Initial salary, \$100 per month. Jajor subjects, Latin and English. Applications received up to August 15. EDWARD B. PAUL,



ARTHUR HEBDEN vs. THE CHEMAINUS COPPER MINE COMPANY, Limited Non-Personal Liability. Under and by virtue of a writ of Ficil Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the above mentioned action and to me directed I have selzed and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the Defendant Company within my balliwick and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction at my office, Law Courts, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday the 25th day of August, 1909, at 10:39 a. m.

I will also offer for sale at public

company, is only independent appearing register-gainst the above named defendants gment Debtors) and against their s is that, of the plaintif (Judgment ftor) herein for the sum of

,020.15, F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff of the County of Victoria.
eriff's Office, Victoria, B. C.,
August 9th, 1909.



Notice is hereby given that the Reserve existing on the lands embraced in special Timber License No. 23,230, situated on Gambler Island, New Westminster District, is cancelled.

ROBT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
14th, July, 1909.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

CONFIDENCE

plays an important part in business. Especially in your druggist you must have confidence, must feel sure that he will

FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION .

exactly as your doctor wrete it, use the purest drugs and deliver promptly. Many bring their prescriptions here month after month because they have this confidence in

HALL & CO.

Druggists. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

Bishop Taylor-Smith, Chaplain General of the British Army has kindly given us permission to publicly state that he has at various times ordered supplies of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Hemedy and that he has found it most effective.

most offective.

Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express and the press as London Daily Express and the press of the press of the Charles A. Cameron, C. B. Mc. D. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet, press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at all first-class druggists or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Eldg., Detroit, Michigan, 19 St. Bride St., London, E. C.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Metal Work—Suspension Bridge, Lillocet.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS SUPERSeribed Tender for Suspension Bridge,
Honored Minister of Public Works up the
noon of Saturday, the 21st August, 1909, for
with a Suspension Bridge over the Fraser
River, to be delivered at Lytton, B. C., on
or before the 30th October, 1909.

Drawings, specifications, contract and

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer. Public Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 4th August, 1909.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains

GLOBE CIRCLERS REACH VICTORIA

Chicago Schoolboys Land Few

Chicago Schoolboys Land Few Minutes and Hurried by Special Tug to Seattle

Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out in a reverse direction, e.C. Filzam.

Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out in a reverse direction, e.C. Filzam.

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Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out in a reverse direction.

Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out in a reverse direction.

Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out in a reverse direction.

Racing around the world in an effort to beat a similar party sent out the blooks, and the reverse of the suppose in the Single filter in the Oriental Limited express of the Great Northern railroad for St. Paul, where a special train will await them. The San Earl Smith, with two school stra are passengers on the Siberian rancy posts, with Earl Smith, with two school stra are passengers on the Siberian rancy posts, with Earl Smith, wasn't Life, such as the Colon of the Siberian traders and the boys had a burred train.

When as the Colon of Holland Party, which receive the passength of the party, which set they asked to cut the blocks of people, and St. Paul's Catthedral, nearly westerday, out London bridge and the view of the steppes—in the such as the such as the such as a subject to the such as a subje

and the Emperor's church when we were in Berlin.

"A French tourist told us that on the trans-Siberian train. 'Ma pauvres enfant; c'est terrible,' he said, whatever that meant. I suppose he was sore about the way we had to make jumps. Talk about Chicago quick lunches; why, we quick-lunched it around the world.

"It's an interesting trip. I'm going to get a book of travel when I get back and find out what we ought to have seen.

Well Known Bark Scuttled When on Fire at the Far Eastern Port

The Howard D. Troop, a well known British bark, which has visited this port many times, has been scuttled in the harbor at Hongkong, after taking fire. No details are given in the brief cable received by the Merchant's Exchange telling of the catastrophe. The Howard D. Troop is widely known along this coast. At the present time she is under charter to load wheat on the Columbia river for the United Kingdom, but her fixture will no doubt be cancelled. The cable advice did not state the number of fathoms in which the Troop was sunk. She was built in 1893 at Port Glasgow by R. Duncan & Co., being a four-mast steel bark of 2,080 tons, 291 feet in length, 42 feet beam and 24 feet depth.

TACOMA MARU RETURNS TO ORIENT

Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Took Good Cargo—Fitzpatrick Is Coming

The steamer Tacoma Maru, of the Osaka Shosen kalsha, left Tacoma yesterday outbound to Hongkong and way ports, and the steamer Fitzpatrick, a British steamer chartered for the line until the new vessels are completed, leaves Yokohama today en route to Puget Sound. The Tacoma Maru is taking a large cargo. The most important item of her cargo is a shipment of 60 carloads of machinery for various Oriental ports. She also takes 14 cars of tobacco, 200 barrels of pork, a large consignment of lumber and general freight. Interesting items of the steamer's cargo will be a complete cement mill and a sugar mill, Included in the cargo are ing items of the steamer's cargo will be a complete cement mill and a sugar mill. Included in the cargo are also several cars of general merchandise from one of the largest mail order houses in the United States. Such small items as washboards, a half dozen collars and one box of toothpicks indicate that the domestic circles in the land of Nippon are on the lookout for bargains the same as the American housewife.

ESTABLISH NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN VICTORIA

Capt. James and Capt. Jarvis Open an Institution For Teaching Navigation

A school of nautical instruction has been established in Victoria by Capt. H. V. James and H. Jarvis, R. N. R., two well-known gentlemen whose reputations as skilled seamen and sound practical navigators of the modern type are well established. Although comparatively young men, both have

under the command of Captain Thomas.

The G. W. Wolff is a three-masted ship, built at Belfast in 1878.

Kingsway Not Coming The steam trawler Kingsway did not make the voyage to Sooke for salmon as was reported.

HOWARD D. TROOP

BURNED AT HONGKONG

Captain James and Jarvis undertake to give instruction to those interested in the following subjects, viz: Navigation, nautical astronomy, trigonometry, seamanship, rule of the road, signalling in all its branches, naval architecture, shipbuilding, marine surveying and practical marine engineering.

Candidates desirous of passing the Board of Trade exampinations as cap-

engineering.

Candidates desirous of passing the Board of Trade examplications as captains and officers in the Mercantile Marine will doubtlessly heartily endorse the opinion of local shipping men, that the school will furnish Victoria with a long-felt want.

The amateur yachtsman, enthusiastic and aspiring, will find that Victoria's nautical school offers special facilities for the profitable expansion of his somewhat limited nautical knowledge.

In addition to their acting as principals at the Victoria Nautical school, Messrs, James and Jarvis have decided to amalgamate as a private firm of marine experts, nautical assessors and compass adjusters. It is also their intention to act as expert advisors during collision cases.

HUMPBACK SALMON MAKING APPEARANCE

Signs That This Season's Run of Fish Is Nearing an End—Few in Fraser

Humpback salmon are appearing in greater numbers on Phiget Sound, although as yet very few have reached Fraser river. Arrival of the humpbacks is always looked on by fishermen and canners as a sign that the run of sockeyes is drawing to a close. According to reports from Bellingham today the canneries there are still running on full supply of sockeyes, but of returns from the traps about 30 per cent. of fish were humpbacks. On the Fraser river last night the boats secured from 90 to 200 sockeyes each.

MARINE

MARINE
For Mexico
The sailing of the steamer Erna for
Mexico and Corinto has again been
postponed, and she will leave here on
August 27th.

O. T. GOLDSMITH LEAVES FOR BRITISH ISLES

Well Known Waterfront Man Goes on Extended Vacation to Old Country

Old Country

O. T. Goldsmith, the well known proprietor of the Montana restaurant, friend of the mariner in many seas and the authority of ships and shipping to the port of Victoria, started yesterday on an extended vacation. Tom Goldsmith, he would never let anyone say Mr. Goldsmith, left by the Empress of India yesterday, bound to Vancouver, and thence across the Dominion to Montreal, where he will beard one of the Empress liners for Liverpool, and for some weeks thereafter he proposes to travel in the British Isles, visiting friends and relatives in various parts of the country. Ho will visit the yards of Harland & Wolff at Belfast and see the gigantic new White Star liners Titanic and Olympic, and other points of interest.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-terns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice. Anything appertaining to photogra-phy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

Sheriff's Sale

Pitt & Peterson vs. Vancouver Copper Company, Limited.

1909. Terms of sale cash.
F.G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff, County of Victoria, for Sheriff County of Nanaimo.
Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., May 22nd,
1909.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

The British Columbia Fish Company, Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia

Registered Office: 434 Richards Street, Vancouver, B. C.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$50,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of \$1.00 Each, of which 15,000 only are now offered for subscription.

DIRECTORS. J. R. Ockleshaw-Johnson.

Solicitor of the Supreme Court, Leasowe Castle, near Liver pool.

Isaac Mann Vince. Sole proprietor of The B. C. Fish Company, Vancouver.

Peter Buchan.
Sole proprietor of P. Buchan & Co., Wholesale Fish Dealers, Albion Iron Works Wharf, Vancouver.

The Bank of British North America, Vancouver.

AUDITOR.

James Brooks. Merchants' Bank Building, Vancouver.

SECRETARY.

Louis Prentiss. (Late Assistant Paymaster Ontario Government Railway.)

The value of a company of this description to develop one of the most important industries of British Columbia, engineered by men of such great practical experience, cannot be overestimated, and it is rarely the publie have an opportunity of becoming subscribers. The Company has been formed for the purpose of catching, curing; smoking, drying, salting and dealing generally, either in a wholesale or retail way, with the bountiful supply of fish of all kinds so well known to

abound around our Coast The Directors and officers of the Company are all men of the widest practical experience, and have for a considerable period been engaged in thoroughly investigating this important industry which is scarcely more than in its infancy in this country, though all the world has heard in a hazy way of what might be accom-

The Company will also deal extensively in poultry, game and wild fowl.

over the properties the more restricted that is the personal restricted by the control of the co

Mr. I. M. Vince, who is one of the main movers, has not been slow to rise to the occasion, and his record is indeed interesting. He was born in Yarmouth, the home of the herring, and has been connected with the fisheries in all parts of the world. He is the holder of gold, silver and bronze medals and the much coveted Diploma of Honor awarded for excellence in quality and cure of fish exhibited at various exhibitions.

During the past two years Mr. Vince has been experimenting and claims to be able to cure our local herrings by his own process for local consumption or shipment to any part of the world, and produce the real ham-cured herring which has made Yarmouth so famous, without the costly system of freezing and cold

storage.

Mr. Vince has long been reputed as an expert curer of hams and bacon, and possesses the art of retaining the flavor and aroma so seldom found except in the "Prime Original Wiltshire."

An agreement has been entered into for acquiring Mr. Vince's exclusive services in the interests of the Com-

pany, together with the well known local and shipping concern of which he is sole proprietor, The B. C. The Company has also entered into an agreement for acquiring the whole of the business and premises of

Peter Buchan & Co., a well-managed and prosperous concern. Mr. Buchan will also enter the exclusive service of the Company, where again his lifelong association with the fisheries of the United Kingdom and his thorough knowledge of all local conditions must be a guarantee of getting the best possible results for the

Mr. J. R. Ockleshaw-Johnson, who has recently come to the Coast after touring through the Dominion of Canada, is enthusiastic of the success of this Company, and has definitely decided to locate here in preference to the old land and associate himself with the Company. This gentleman has been connected with many of the great commercial concerns in Lancashire and London, and was intimately concerned in piloting through the Houses of Lords and Commons against tremendous opposition by landed owners, of the bills which paved the way for the new famous electric (tube) railways of the metropolis.

The Company has acquired waterfront premises at Nanaimo, where an ice factory, improved refrigerating system and smoke houses will be erected, where it is intended to operate the business which is now almost en-

Markets have been obtained in Australia, New Zealand and the Orient for the shipment of herrings from Nanaimo, the supply of which is inexhaustible. This branch of industry alone will ensure a good dividend on the share capital of the Company.

The Company is already shipping to all points in Canada and the United States, and its improved system of refrigerating is bringing large orders from every point. Special rates have now been conceded by the Cana-

dian Pacific, and large consignments of fresh pickled and smoked salmon will be sent to the United Kingdom and other European markets.

The company is reluctant to make broadcast statements in regard to all the anticipated profits which it expects to accrue to the shareholders' benefit. Nor does it intend to do so. The Directors are, however, prepared to disclose at any time at the registered office of the Company such information which is regarded as personal, and which can be imparted to any who show themselves to be intended bona fide investors. The directors are satisfied that with judicious and careful management the profits on the local trade alone

will be sufficient to pay a dividend of at least 20 per cent. The vendors will defray all preliminary and legal expenses, also costs of printing, though there will be a brokerage of 15 per cent upon the sale of shares. The agreement, containing terms of sale and formation, may be seen at the registered office of the Company, a copy of which is also filed with the Registrar of Joint

Stock Companies. There are fifteen thousand one dollar shares now offered for subscription, though the Company does not bind itself to allot any or all which may I

Payment shall be made as follows: 25c on application, 25c on allotment and the remainder in instalments of not more than 25c upon one month's notice.

Application for shares in The British Columbia Fish Company, Limited, can be made to the Bank of Brit-

ish North America, Vancouver, or the 434 Richards Street. Cut this out and use as your application:-

SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY. Vancouver, B. C.

Cut This Out and Use As Your Application

Ι, hereby beg to apply shares in The British Columbia Fish Company, Limited, and , being 25 cents per share payable on application, and agree to accept enclose cheque for \$ that or any less number of shares that may be llotted to me, and to pay the balance in accordance with the terms of the Prespectus, contents of which I hereby acknowledge to be acquainted with.

| Name in full | |
|--------------|--|
| Address | |
| Occupation | |
| Date | |
| Agent | |

(All cheques must be made payable to The British Columbia Fish Company, Limited.)

What Fools Are We

Would You Win a

and at the same time secure the

best flour sold in the province of

British Columbia today? Each

month we are giving away ten

dinner sets to those who are fortunate enough to secure from the

sacks of Royal Standard Flour

the coupons bearing the winning

numbers. Many lucky ones have

already secured a dinner set-

packing and storage, marketing

so that it will reach you at per

fection's highest point, make Royal Standard the acme of

goodness in a flour Insist upon

Manufactured by

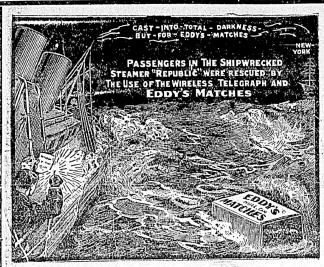
VANCOUVER MILLING &

GRAIN CO., LTD.

Vancouver, B. C.

your grocer carrying it,

you may be the next. I



ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR

EDDY'S MATCHES

Quamichan Lake

13-1/5 acres, commanding full view of lake; part cleared and in grass and the balance partly cleared, giving good pasture. Modern residence of 7 rooms, bath, etc., acetylene gas, is situated well above the lake. Barn and stable, small cottage for help. Boat house.

H. WHITTOME

C.C. Pussel

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

White Wash Skirts from \$1.50 White and Colored Wash Dresses from \$3.75



FOR DELIVERY IN A FEW DAYS

CYLINDER, 22-H P 4 PASSENGERS

(Two only left in this carload) Safe, reliable, fast, elegant.

From \$1,280.00

PLIMLEY AUTOMOBILE CO., Limited

Corner G overnment and Superior.

Two Killed in Auto Crash

Two Killed in Auto Crash
Philadelphia, Aug, 14,—Defective
steering gear caused the overturning
of an automobile carrying nine persons
near the diamond street entrance to
Fairmount Park early today, and one
man-was killed, a woman fatally injured, and three others painfully
hurt.

Immes E Dugan the steamers.

hurt.

James E. Dugan, the chaufteur, was instantly killed and his body was found suspended by his belt to a piece of wreckage. Mrs. Laura Taylor received serious internal injuries and is dying at a local hospital. Miss Kath-

erine Betchel had an arm broken. Charles J. Fouler also sustained a broken arm and painful bruises. When the park guards, who were attracted by the groans of the injured, arrived at the scene of the accident, they found only four persons. The other five occupants of the car had disappeared and their identity is unknown.

At City Churches

Solo, Selected, Mr. Mitchell; Hymn, 601.

James Bny Mothodist.

A. N. Miller, 306 Ménzles street, pasor; phone R-2118. Morning service at
la, m., subject, "One Effect of Hope,"
the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper
will follow the regular service. Evenng service at 7:30. Subject, "The Serrant as His Master. Sunday school and
Bible class at 2:30. Epworth League
service on Monday evening at 8 p. m. A
nissionary andress by the pastor. A
hissionary andress by the pastor. A
hissionary andress to these services.

First Baptist Church.

Christopher Burnett, pastor, Sarvices

Christ Church Cathedral.

Ass, Mozari.

English Lutheran.

Fre will be English Lutheran servit the K. of P. hall (cor. Pandora Douglas streets) Sunday, as fol-Morning service at 11 a.m.; evenervice at 7:45 p. m. The Sunday morning at 1 deck. Children having no Sunday 1 home are invited and parents are to send their children. Permanent gements for a very efficient organize been made and the music at nectings will be good. A cordial tion is extended to all services. Wm. C. Drahn, Western Field Seety, pastor.

Anglican Mission Sunday School. Anglican Mission Sunday school, held very Sunday in the new schoolhouse, bak Bay avenue, at 3 p. m., under the uspices of the Brotherhood of St. An-

W. C. T. U. Mission. The usual Sunday evening service will be held at the W. C. T. U. Mission, Yates street, below Government, at 7:30 p. m. All welcome.

Christadelphians. A. O. U. W. buildings, Yates street; meeting for exhortation at 11 a. m. The evening lectures are suspended dur-ng the months of August and Septem-

St. Andrew's Presbyterian. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. n. Preacher, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

W. C. T. U. Mission. W. C. T. U. Mission.

The usual bright service, conducted y one of the local ministers will be eld in the W. C. T. U. Mission on Sunay evening at 7:30 o'clock; Bible class a the afternoon at 2:30, and a regular jeeting Wednesday evenings at 8 clock. All are welcome to these serves, and strangers especially are inted. No collection is taken.

Spiritualism.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Cale-donia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "Per-sonal Experiences of Death, and Life After Death," All are welcome to those meetings. Society of Friends. Number 825 View street, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; meeting for wor-ship, 11 a. m.; mission meeting, 7-p.m. Speaker, M. B. Cotsworth. All are wel-come.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17,

Girl From Rector's

Direct from Weber's Music Hall, New

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Box Office opens Saturday, August 14.

ROMANO THEATRE

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from 2 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., and 7 until 11 p. m. ay Performances Commence at 1 Saturday Performances Commence at 1 p. m. Sharp.
Complete Change Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

nesday and Friday.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Children at Matinee 5 cents.

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

PANTAGES

What Fools Are We

Sir:—I read this morning that Mr. Galt (a distinguished water works engineer, you say) has given Mr. Mayor a certificate that the reservoir, when emptied again and again, and each time smeared with fluid cement will at last with the aid of nature's sediment hold water, and that its construction is satisfactory. I read also that the Mayor is delighted and triumphant, and says: "I told you so." What is, the difference between "liquid cement" and "whitewash?" "What fools are we." We were promised that this summer we would have an abundance of water. According to the calendar in sixteen days more summer is ended, and we enter on the first week of autumn. Let us hope Mr. Galt is right, and that sediment will at last make the reservoir hold water, and meantime let us poor sufferers for want of water possess our souls in patience. Of this I am certain that not: being a mayor or an eminent water works engineer if a contractor agreed to build for me a reservoir to hold water I would fix a definite date for completion of that reservair, and hold him liable for penalties if not completed to hold water within the final date, much less would I pay him until he demonstrated to me that the reservoir was completed to hold water. No promise that when nature had completed the job with sediment would satisfy me. Our expert, high priced engineers appear to have been paid and we have only their prophecies for the future.

When will the citizens of Victoria wake. Taxes are higher than in Vancouver (that has so much to show for thein) and I think higher than in any city in Canada and ever increasing—mistakes are the rule and ever to be expected so long as elvic management is entrusted to the courage-ous men who annually rush in with-WEEK AUGUST 16th THE ELWOOD TRIO Singing and Dancing "The Picture Man." LASELLE and LIND

Extraordinary Club Jugglers CHAS. and ADA KALMO Lightning Change Dancers from Ring-

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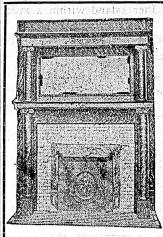
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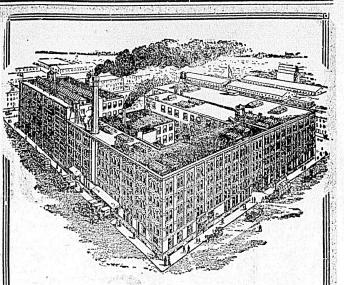


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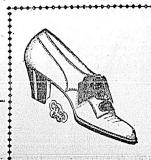
This Is A Hard Month On Feet

But if you will only bring your feet to us we will make it easy to foot.

MEN'S CUSHION SOLE SHOES, Vici Kid MEN'S BOX CALF, leatherlined, a fine boot MEN'S VELOUR CALF, dull kid top, styl LADIES' CUSHION SOLE SHOES, fine LADIES' VICI KID, Goodyear welts, patent BOYS' BOX CALF, heavy sole, light calf top\$2.50 YOU'THS' BOX CALF, heavy sole, light calf CHILDS' BOX CALF, heavy sole, light ca top\$1.50

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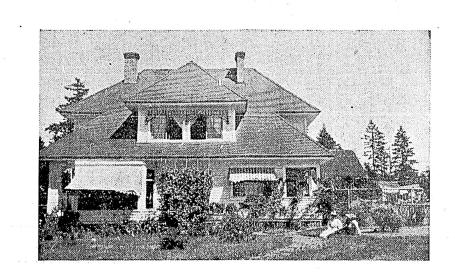
1313 Douglas St.

Are You Seeking an Investment





PIER ISLAND





Read this Advertisement Regarding

PIER ISLAND

SITUATION—In the Gulf of Georgia, three-quarters of a mile from Schwartz bay, on the Saanich peninsula; two miles from Salt Spring Island and about five from Sidney, the present railhead of the V. & S. Railway. Sidney is eighteen miles from the Capital (Victoria), and morning and evening trains connect the two daily. The shelter at Sidney is very poor, whilst that at Schwartz Bay is the best in the district, and a persistent rumor has prevailed to the effect that the railway was to be extended to Schwartz Bay, which would bring Pier Island within a mile of the railhead.

MAIL AND STEAMERS—The mail steamers call at Pier Island wharf twice a week, and will call on two other days if required to put down passengers, etc. The steam launch "Don," from Victoria, calls, if flagged, three times a week during the summer, and the trading boat "Victor" calls once a week all the year round. Telephone connection with the mainland, though not yet obtained, would be comparatively inexpensive, and has been promised by the Dominion Government.

COAL—The island is believed to be in the coal belt. A note on the original Government survey reads, "Indications of coal are very plentiful on this island." Coal has been found on Coal Island, and some little distance to the east, and a company is now boring for coal near Schwartz Bay. The owner has been approached to bond or allow prospecting for coal on Pier Island, but as he has held it for residential purposes, has so far refused. TITLE—An indefeasible grant from the Crown, carrying with it the coal

rights.

CLIMATE—The rainfall is believed to be less upon the islands than it is even in Victoria, whilst Vancouver, Salt Spring and the surrounding islands shelter Pier Island from the wind. That the island is a regular sun trap is shown by the earliness of its fruit and flowers and by the fact that figs grow in the open and roses bloom in December.

GAME—The island is well stocked for breeding purposes with pheasants and willow grouse, and these islands now-a-days offer the only chance of preserving game upon private property. The wild lands upon Salt Spring, two miles northwest of Pier, abound with deer and blue grouse; the bays in front of the house are a favorite salmon run (11 salmon to one rod, February 2, '09), and the beaches yielded over 500 sacks of clams last year at \$1.00 a sack.

WATER—There are several good springs upon the island, and an abundance of water in wells near the (1) house, (2) barn, (3) the sheep pasture, and elsewhere, and though used with the utmost freedom, these have never run dry in our driest seasons.

TIMBER—There is a large quantity of "tie" timber, as well as logs and cordwood immediately salable on the waterfront. There is also some cedar, Douglas pines and good wharf timber upon the island, which is rapidly becoming more valuable owing to scarcity of it in the immediate neighborhood

ACREAGE—The island is 220 acres in all, of which it is estimated that at least 100 is good land. The rest is heavily timbered or rocky, suitable for sheep. About forty acres have been cleared, of which about thirty are now under cultivation, including an excellent orchard of 300 trees, kitchen garden, flower garden, hay meadows. Apples do well upon the island; pears, rhubarb, strawberries do excellently, whilst gooseberries, which suffer from mildew elsewhere, are quite free from it on this island. It is eminently suitable for market gardening or flower-raising.

HOUSE—The house is a modern two-storey bungalow, seven years old, well built, and in perfect repair, containing entrance hall, dining-room 22 x 18, drawing-room 20 x 16, and library 16 x 12, with wide open fire-places and ample windows; one bedroom, kitchen, pantry, jam cupboard, washhouse and w. c., upon the ground floor. Upon the upper storey there are two very large bedrooms 18 x 16, one dressing-room, two girls' rooms, bathroom, atic and linen cupboard. Water is laid on to the bathroom and kitchen.

BUILDINGS—In addition to the bungalow there is on the estate a man's house, with one room fitted with a carpenter's bench, and a large loft. There is also a dairy near the well: a large boat house for gasoline launch and rowing boat, moorings and a first-rate wharf. There are also barns, stables, large root house, cart shed, cow byre, chicken runs and houses, wire dog run, smoke house, and several buildings about the place for the accommodation of Indian or other casual labor, and plenty of good sound fencing.

TERMS—This complete residential estate will be sold as a going concern, with stock and farm implements.

This is a rare opportunity for one who is fond of fishing, shooting or boating. Islands are not plentiful, in fact Pier is the only one we know of for sale within a reasonable distance of Victoria. As a Summer resort it cannot be beaten on the Pacific Coast. A subdivision giving eight families a delightful Summer home with sufficient acreage for lawns, kitchen garden and cow pasture, can readily be made. Price and terms will be arranged to suit purchaser, or, failing a sale, a lease will be given a reliable thrity farmer upon terms that will be satisfactory. For further particulars, apply by letter to—

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FRUIT PACKERS AND PICKERS WANTed. Progress Fruit Packing Co., Quadra St., outside city.

ONE REDIABLE MAN WANTED IN every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada; highest commission. Rex Tallering Co., Toronto. 120

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS JOINER-FIN-ishers are required at 644 Fort St.

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WANTED-BOY ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS

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WANTED-YOUTH TO HELP IN LA boratory work. Apply Victoria Chem

WANTED-4 CARPENTERS AND 3 LA

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS AND 3 have borers for work at the exhibition grounds. Apply J. D. McDonald & Son, at exhibition grounds.

WANTED — FOR RANCH, EXPERIenced man and wife; wife to cook
man to milk and take charge of ranch. Apply, stating wages required, Major Tayler
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WANTED — JANITOR WITH ENGI-neers certificate for the North Wars school, at a salary of \$66 per month. Dutle to commence October 15. Applications to be in by the 31st of August. Jsabelle Moore Secretary of School Board.

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WANTED-EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR candy store and ice cream parlor. 569 Johnson St., near Pantages Theatre.

WANTED-GIRL FOR JEWELRY STORE 547 Johnson St. Good references required.

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Singer machine. Mrs. Stuart, Beachcroft,
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ling, "Employment," P. O. Box 682, Vic.

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desires housekeeping or other engagement, daily or resident; is well educated musical, good cook, needlework any description. 824 Colonist.

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month yearly to \$106. Chemainus Landing,
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month, with capture of \$10 per month, increasing by \$2.50 per month to \$56. Applications, with copy of testimonials, must be
in my hands not later than the \$7th inst.
James Norcross, Secretary, Duncan, V. 1. 327

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EMPRESS HOTEL POWER HOUSE-hardes willing to remove ashes can have same in any quantity by applying to Chief Engineer.

FEDERAL WIRE TIGHTENER AND SHIfter, for barbed and plain wire. The only stylice, for barbed and plain wire. The only stylice in existence that will tighten a wire and, repair a broken wire without use wire and, repair a broken wire without use infillion in use. Price 38.75 per 100; levers 42.50. Wm. Nepean-Hutchison, Box 74, Victoria, B. C.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING-MME. VITAL, 1120 Caledonia Ave. a3

cents round trip. Phone 1393.

NOTICE—WE DRAW UP AGREEMENTS,
Mortigages, conveyances and search
titles at reasonable rates. Let us quote you
on your fire insurance. The Griffith Ce.
Mahon Bids. City.

ONLY ORE MORE DAY FOR THE RAFfle of water color painting at Standard
Stationery Co.

PROTECT YOUR LIFE AND ROOF
or against fire by setting one of Jones
long and light ladders, all lengths in stock
and made to order. 800 Fort, corner of
Blanchard.

SATURDAY BARGAIN, NO-WE ARE giving them every day in the choicest meat that can be produced. Give us a call or phone 1271. F. E. Clark, Fernwood Mkt.

STILES & SHARP—CONTRACTORS FOR upholstering, removing and packing, carpets cleaned, etc., furniture repaired and polished. 805 Fort St. Phone 2149.

Foul Bay.

THE THURMAN ELECTRIC VACUUM
Cleaning Machine is suitable for
churches, hotels, halls or private homes,
Call at Maynard's Photo Stock House, 715
Pandora St., and see it work.

Call at Maynard's Photo Stock House, 115 Pandora St., and see it work.

To Mr. Flytoria, B. C., July 3, 1909.

To Mr. Flytoria, B. C., July 3, 1909.

To Mr. Flytorick, St. C., July 3, 1909.

To Mr. Flytorick, St. C., Webberg, St. C., Wy Dear Mr. Flytorick, I am writing to tell: you of the very great benefit I have received from your Asthma Remedy. For ten years I have, suffered from nervous asthma, and also bronchial asthma in the winter, and the winter, and the winter of the win

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE AT current rates of interest, \$1,000, \$1,500, and larger amounts up to \$50,000. Swinerton & Musgrave. Financial Agents; 1206 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED-DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN sewing by the day. Miss Cole, 837 Johnson St.

CONTRACTS TAKEN, ALL KINDS OF

Street, near Dougles. 128

T CAN DOUBLE YOUR SALARY BY
teaching you how to write good tradepulling, catchy advertisements field unlimted, either peciality and the second of the sec

MOTOR LAUNCH EMPRESS IV. LEAVES Causeway at 2 and 8 o'clock daily for the Gorge as far as 'tide will allow. Fifty cents round trip. Phone 1393.

SALMON TROLLERS TAKE NOTICE—
Our boathouse is always open; boats for hire at any hour, day or night; no extra charges. We also buy and sell boats. Lee's

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

REAL ESTATE

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO 1212 Broad Street

OR SALE—RESIDENCES IN ALL parts of the city. Farms on Vancour, Island. Good greenhouse business. Ten eres in Strawberry Vale, fenced and under tityation, for 34,200. Twenty-five acres the fine bungalow, overlooking Tik Lake. -2 years lease of 8 acres in fruit with 6, med house, at \$25 per month.

LEE AND FRASER

able, \$30.00.

Hillside Ac.—T-roomed house, \$21.00.

N. Pembroke St.—5-roomed cuttage, \$18.

Sameron St.—7-roomed house, \$23.00.

Enter St.—7-roomed house, \$23.00.

Elter's St.—7-roomed house, \$21.00.

Elter's St.—7-rooms, \$47.00.

Alderman Boad—5 rooms, \$15.00.

View St.—7 rooms, \$24.00.

Quadra St.—7 rooms and 4 lots, \$25.00.

CURRIE & POWER

SALE—1 ACRE AND 5-ROOM, dern house, just outside city limits ar car; all planted with fruit and les. Price \$2,900. Terms.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT, CORNER STAN-ley Ave. and Vining St. Price \$700 one-third cash, balance easy at 6 per cent FOR RENT-5-ROOM. MODERN, COT tage. North Pembroke St., one block from car, \$17.50 per month.



Public Inquiries Act. DTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIT tings of the Commission appointed us the "Fubite Inquiries Act," for the pus of making inquiry into all matters is ection with the timber resources of the lines will be held at the followin ts on the dates set opposite each, name

Victoria—August 18, 17 and 18.

Nanaimo—August 19, 24, 25 and 26.

Vancouver—August 23, 24, 25 and 26.

New Westminster—Bugust 27 and 28.

Kamiloops—August 28 and 9.

Revenue—September 18 and 9.

Revenue—September 10 and 11.

Crahbrook—September 14 and 15.

Fernie—September 16.

Grand—Foreks—September 14.

Department, ctoria, B.C., 26th July, 1909.



SUPERSCRIBED



"Public Inquiries Act."

NOTICE is hereby given that sittings the commission appointed under the abile Inquiries Act." for the purpose making inquiry into all matters, in the tion with the timber resources of Frovince will be held at the follow-points on the dates set opposite is, namely:—

Jetoria—August 16, 17 and 18. Nanimo—August 19.

Ancouver—August 23rd, 24th and it.

artic—August 26th, 27th and 28th, inloops—September 7th, rnon—September 8 and 9, velstoke—September 10 and 11, lson—September 13, anbrook—September 14 and 15, rnie—September 16, and Forks—September 18, ving to the members of the Complem having accepted an invitation

mission having, accepted an invitation in the provisions of the provision of the provisions of the provision of the provisions of the provisions of the provision of th

Schedule rates charged by the British Company, Limited, for Electric Railway Company, Limited, for Electric Light and Power in the City of Vancouver, based on consumption in kilowatt hours per month as measured by integrating wattimeter. ELECTRIC LIGHT

the amount of said compensation it will be necessary to raise the amount so determined together with the cost of the arbitration:

AND WHIREAS the Council has estimated the cost of conducting tife water from the Esquimati Water shed to the City at approximately \$430,000, and it will be necessary to raise this sum in addition to the purchase price or compensation awarded and expenses of the total sum estimated and expenses of the total sum estimated as necessary to purchase the said undertaking lands works and waters, whether the said offer of purchase is accepted or the purchase price is determined under award, including the incidental expenses and also including the estimated cost of conducting the water to the City and to issue the debentures hereinafter authorized as and when the proceeds of the said of the same may be required for payment of the said sums when and as the same shall become payable.

AND WHEREAS it is intended by this By-law to authorize the issuance of december of the call of the said of the said on the control of the said sums when and as the same shall become payable.

AND whereas it is intended by this By-law to authorize the issuance of december of the call of the said water works system and property now existing and to be acquired as proposed herein, or at any time vested in the Corporation of the City of Victoria and the taxes and rates, refinals and charges and the general revenue of the said water works system subject to Section 7 Victoria Water Works 1909, and of the waters of the Corporation with the guarantée of the Corporation with the sun and the payable.

by the said Corporation hereunder as well for the due and punctual payment of the interest thereupon and all and each and every of the holders of the debentures by this By-law authorized shall have a pledge, mortgage, hypothecation or privilege on said water works system and property, waters and lands, aforesaid for securing the payment of the said debentures and the interest thereon in addition to other remedles therefor in addition to other remedles will be said a bag. 2.0

Chal Clauses Act.

S. This By-law may be cited as the Water Loan Guarantee By-law, 1909."

Fassed the Municipal Council this 9th day of August, 1909.

Bran, per 100 lbs.

Shorts, per 100 lbs.

E. W. BRADLEY, Acting-C.M.C. Victoria, B. C., August 12th, 1940.

Municipal Notice

The B. C. Electric Railway Company's Privileges Bylaw, 1909, and the Water Loan Guarantee Bylaw, 1909.

electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria as are entitled to vote on a

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Returning Officer.

Civic Notice

ing determined that it is desirable to grade, tar macadamize, and drain Oak Bay avenue from Fort street to Foul Bay road, and that said work shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local improvement General By-law, and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the said By-law, upon said work of local improvement, giving statement showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said work, and the report of the City Engineer and City Assessor as aforesaid, hydrogrees at Hyderby by the sald work, and the report of the City Engineer and City Assessor as aforesaid, having been adopted by the Council, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sald report is open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street, and that unless a petition against the said proposed work of local improvement, signed by a majority of the owners of the land or real property to be assessed for such improvement, and representing at least one-half of the value of the said land or real property, is presented to the Council within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of this notice, the Council will proceed with the proposed improvement, under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement as the Council may by by-law in that behalf regulate and determine.

E. W. BRADLEY, Acting C. M. C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 11th, 1909.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY.

TENDERS FOR ROCK WORK.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Rock Work," will be received by the under-signed up to 5-p. m., on Thursday, 26th August, 1909, for blasting and remov-ing rock on the south sides of Oak Bay and Newport avenues from Foul Bay road to Saratoga avenue.

Specification and quantity for the above work can be obtained at the office of the undersigned. R. FOWLER.
Municipal Engineer.
Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Vic-

The state of the s



Schoolhouse, Prince Rupert.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed Alternate Tenders for an S-room Schoolhouse." will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Thursday, the 2nd day of September, 1909: 1. For the erection and completion of an S-room framed schoolhouse. 2. For the erection and part completion of Shroom schoolhouse at Prince Rupert.

Plans Rupert of Room schoolhouse at Prince Rupert of Room schoolhouse at Prince Rupert; of R. J. Skinner, Esq., at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the lenders, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when an equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tenders, which shall be contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenders, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Public Works Department.

Victoria, B. C., August 11, 1909.

Dairy Produce.

Butter—
Alberta, per lb.
Best Dairy.
Victoria, Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Comox Creamery, per lb.
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.
Satt Spring Island Creamery, lb.

.08 @ . i

.40 @ .50 .25 .05 @ .10 .25 @ .50 .06@:

.06 @ .d Ment and Poultry

The Officers and Members of Vic-The Officers and Memoers of Victoria Lodge, No. 1., I.O.O.F., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room
today (Sunday) at Two O'clock p. m.,
for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Allan Graham, P. G.
Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning brothers are cordially invited
to attend

I.O.O.F.

Vancouver Encampment No. 1 I.O.O.F.

The Officers and Patriarchs of Van-couver Encampment No. 1, 1.0.0, F., will meet at the I.0.0.F. Hall on Sun-day, 15th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Pat-riarch V.C.P. Allan Graham. Sojourn-ing Patriarchs are requested to attend. J. ASKLAND, C.V. Attest: D. S. Mowat, Scribe.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FRANCES A. WALKER, Rec. Secretary. **FUNERAL NOTICE**

The Officers and Members of the B. C. Pioneer Society are requested to meet at the Pioneer Hall at 2 o'clock today for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Allan Grabers.

JOS. SOMERS, Pres. H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, Sec. VICTORIA WATER WORKS

Tenders For Material

Tenders sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned from whom copies of specifications may be obtained, will be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday the 16th day of August, 1909, for the supplying of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Pig Lead,

Cast Iron Water Pipe, Pig Lead,
Gate Valves.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. NORTHEOTT.
Purchasing Agent.
City Hall, June 17, 1908

THOS. H. INGRAM.
Assignee.
For further information apply CO.,
103 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.
140 Columbia St., New Westminster, B. C.,
Agents for Assignee.

LOCAL STOCKS

Stewart M. and D. Co. ...
United Wireless unstpd.
Vanc. Briquette Conl ...
Western Coal and Coke.
Victoria Transfer
West Can Wood F and P
Pingree Mines

Stocks for Sale Subject to Prior Sale o Withdrawal 5 Gt. West Permanent. \$115.00
10 B. C. Permanent. 130.00
10 Northern Bank 820.00
000 International C. and C. 33
000 Alberta Coal and Coke. .07
000 Royal Collieries .27

WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO.

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

III4 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg

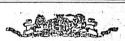
We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal.

PRIVATE WIRES.

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

REAL ESTATE Fire Insurance and Financial Agents

MONEY TO LOAN Agreements of Sale Purchased 918 Government Street



Parsons Hill School.

Parsons Hill School.

Scaled tenders, superscribed "Tender for Schoolhouse," will be received by the Hon, the Minister of Public Works up to and including Monday, the 16th day of August, 1909, for the crection and completion of a small one-room framed schoolhouse at Fair.ons Hill, in the Chilliwack Electoral district.

Plans, specificatons, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 27th day of July, 1909, at the offices of the Government Agent ot New Westminster, B. C., Chas, W. Webb, Esq., secretary of the school board, Chilliwack, B. C., and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, or certificate of deposit on a chartered sank in Canada, made payable to the Hon, the Minister of Fublic Works for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for.

The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsaccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer and enclosed in the envelopes fursished.

The enwest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Public Works Engineer.

Public Works Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., 24th July, 1909.

FURNITURE STORED

Duncan's Warehouse

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

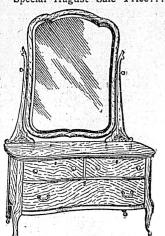
Stock and Bond Brokers

New York, Montreal and London Stock Exchanges

14-16 MAHON BLDG. 1114 GOV'T STREET Orders Executed On the

Noteworthy Bargains in Trustworthy Merchandise

Dresser,



Special August Sale Price......\$38.50

DRESSERS-T h e Dressing or Toilet Table is an item of immense interest to ladies. You are cordially invited to inspect this magnificent Dresser. The workmanship and material are of the best quality, being s'olid quartered golden oak, very f i n e l y marked, whilst the beautifully bevelled mirror is of the best British plate. Don't miss seeing this. Special Augst Sale Price.. \$38.50

Chiffonier, Special August Sale Price.....

CHIFFONIERS-You cannot realize the elegance and matchless finish of our Chiffoniers. We have several different designs in this consignment, all containing the usual complement of drawers, and in

Bureaux,

BUREAUX-Just the sort of Bureau to match your bedroom furniture. A special line for this month, with large roomy drawers in solid quartered golden oak or mahoganized birch. A very neat bureau. Special

Washstand,

VASHSTANDS-In case you are needing an extra Washstand, come and inspect this special for August Washstand. In golden dak or mahogany. These are exceptional value. Worth \$15.00. Special August

MONDAY'S CARPET BARGAINS Axminster Carpet Squares, \$27.00

50 AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES in a beautiful range of colorings and designs. These squares are exceptionally rich in appearance and are just what is wanted to give the finishing touch to your

\$21.00 Brussels Squares, \$13.50

TWENTY-SIX ONLY IN THIS LOT—BRUSSELS SQUARES in a splendid assortment of designs and colorings. Size 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. Regular price, each \$18.50 to \$21.00. August sale price, each \$13.50

\$24.50 Brussels Squares, \$13.50 THIRTY-FIVE ONLY IN THIS LOT—BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BRUSSELS SQUARES, in

a splendid assortment of designs and colorings.

Brussels Carpets,

For, per yard BRUSSELS CARPET-500 yards English Body Brussels Carpet, in a good range of colorings and designs. The most of these patterns are in lengths from 15 to 35 yards, some with borders to match. Regular \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75. Monday, per yard. **\$1.00**

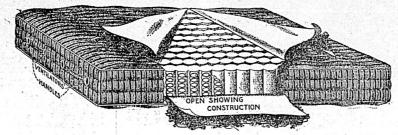
Wilton and Axminster,

Regular value \$2.00 for..... This lot comprises 1,000 yards of the finest Axminster and welton carpet you ever wished to lay eyes upon, considering the price. They are in fifteen beautiful designs and blendings in soft rich tones. the pile is exceptionally deep, while the colors include fawns, greens, browns, reds and orientals. Nothing better for the dining or drawingroom. Regular value \$2.00. Monday Special Price ... \$1.65

544 Wilton Carpet Squares, \$33

CARPET SQUARES-Thirty-five best quality English Wilton Carpet Squares, in a beautiful range of

We Sell Marshall Sanitary Mattresses



Are you troubled with sleeplessness?. You can be positively and permanently cured by sleeping on "The Marshal Sanitary Mattress," which is made up of the finest horsehair, and 1,000 coppered steel springs encased in cotton sockets. Cannot possibly sag or get lumpy. Lasts a lifetime. The only ventilated mattress on the market, guaranteed for five years.

Morris Chair,

You ought to have this beautiful Morris Chair in your sitting room. Whether the back is adjusted to the upright position for reading, or to the reclining position for smoking, it represents the acme of solid comfort. The workmanship and material are fully up to our usual high standard. The golden oak finish of the richly carved frame is in perfect harmony with the deep green leather upholstering. With hard usage, the chair should last for at least 15 years. How else could you get so much comfort for the trifle of \$1.75 a year? Come in and see it.

Novelty Rockers,

Full size\$25.00

NOVELTY ROCKERS-These Novelty Rockers come in several different designs. The dull finish of this class of chair makes it an ideal piece for the library or den. It is strongly made of solid oak, with a Spanish leather set. The sweep of the rockers. height of the arms, and the tilt of the back combine to make it inviting and comfortable. We have this style of chair in golden oak or the Mission finish. this week only take your choice for\$11.90

Copyright Novels, Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, for Seventy-Five Cents

Million a Minute The Webb of the Golden Spider.

The Message. Thrice Armed. The Man in Lower Ten. 54-40 or Fight. King of Arcadia.

Lady of the Mount. Shepherd of the Hills. The Money Changers. The Red City. The Little Brown Jug of Kildare.

The Soul of a Priest. Blindfolded

The Strawberry Handker- Princess Zara. chief. The Red Skull. The Heaven of Love. The Alternative. Heartbreak Hill.

Young Lord Stranleigh. The Stuff of a Man.

The Measure of a Rule. The Fair Moon of Bath. For Jacinta.

and many others.

Some Extra Special Bargains in Kitchen Needs, Monday

Enamel Dish Pans,

Regular price 75c, for

ENAMEL DISH PANS, 14 qt. size, will not craze or crack. Sold regularly for 75c. Special40¢

Kneading Pans,

Regular value 65c, for.....

TIN KNEADING PANS with covers, will hold 20 quarts. Sold regularly for 65c. Special 35¢

Special Bargains in Glass Vases

Wash Basins, Regular price 35c, for.....

ENAMEL WASH BASINS, 13 inch size. Just the kind you need. Regularly sold at 35c.

40-Piece China Tea Set.

J-Piece China Tea Set, \$3.50 Set, regular \$4.75, for.....

These are exceptional value, consisting of 40 pieces, six dainty patterns to pick from. Sold regularly for

Monday's Offerings From the Housefurnishing Department

COAL HODS, gold bands. Monday Special.....25¢ | CHILDS' BATHS, 32 in. length, white and gold band ASH SIFTERS, square shape, with handle. Save your fuel by procuring one of these. Monday BREAD BOXES, decorated with white and gold

band, will not scratch or chip off, 4 sizes. Mon-FLOUR CANS, white and gold band decoration. flat top, two sizes, 50 lbs. and 100 lbs. sizes. Mon-

day Special, \$2.50 and\$1.75

decoration. Always looks nice and clean. Monday Special\$2.50

WIZARD KNIFE CLEANERS. No trouble to use SELF-BASTING ROASTING PANS, the one that retains the good of the meat. Monday Special .. 50¢ TOP BOARDS, for writing or sewing. Monday

Dutch Collars. Season's Ladies' Latest Styles

LADIES' FANCY EMBROIDERED LINEN COL-LARS, new patterns, 11/4 to 2 in. deep. Sizes 121/2,

LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS of fancy lawn, trimLADIES' DUTCH COLLARS of good quality linen trimmed, fancy lace, with ball fringed edge....\$1.25

LADIES' DUTCH COLLARS of handsomely embroidered lawn with fancy lace medallions and trimmed Val. lace and insertion\$1.75

Dressing Table, Special Aug. \$13.25

DRESSING TABLE -The problem of furnishing a bedroom in a "fetching" manner at small cost solved by a visit to our store. This line of Dressing Table comes in four different designs, is perfectly finished, has shaped or oval mirror of best British plate, and wel-fitting drawer. In August Sale Price \$13.25



5-Piece Parlor Suite in Mahoganized Birch, Regular value \$85.00. Special Aug. Sale \$48.50

Parlor Suite, comprising settee, rocker and three arm chairs. The frames are mahoganized birch, richly upholstered in the best horsehide. Nothing cheap about this suite, except the price. Worth \$85.00. Special August Sale Price\$48.50

Bookcase,

Special August Sale Price..... BOOKCASES-Our assortment of Bookcases is immense, from an inexpensive open case to the massive mahogany. This design comes in quartered golden oak, very elaborately finished, and contains eight roomy shelves, with well fitting glass door. Special August Sale Price \$21.00

Artistic Music Cabinets,

Special August Sale Price...... MUSIC CABINETS-A musical person is very particular in the matter of selecting a Music Cabinet. The solid mahogany cabinet now on show is truly a gem, and contains ten slielves, which work on an

Something New in Men's Fashionable Head-Dress

You could not find a more comprehensive or larger stock of men's fashionable headdress than what is to be seen here. All these are the sea-



son's very latest blocks imported by us direct from the world's most reputable hat makers. These include French and American styles; the change from

Men's Working Pants At \$2.25 and

A specially good value is to be had here in men's working pants Monday. They are made of extra strong wearing material such as Canadian tweeds in dark shades, specially priced at \$2.25 and...\$2.00

New Arrivals in Boys' Clothing

We are just in receipt of a large shipment of boy's clothing of the reliable kind. These include nor-folks and three-piece styles, splendidly tailored, comprising all the fall season's latest patterns and designs in greys, browns and green mixtures, in tweeds and worsteds, priced specially low at \$2.75 to \$4.50

Boys' Pants Special at 50c and 75c

SPLENDID LINE OF BOY'S PANTS is just to hand. These are made of extra strong wearing material and are priced to meet every purse

CHILDREN'S ROMP-ERS at**50¢**

BOY'S TAMS in broken lines and wash materials at10¢



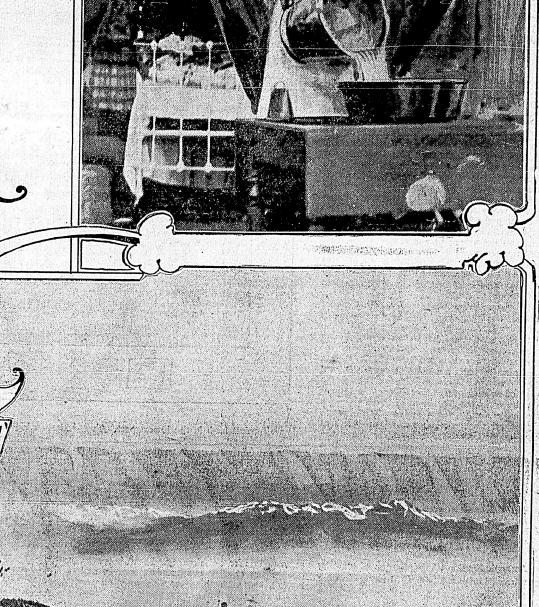
Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

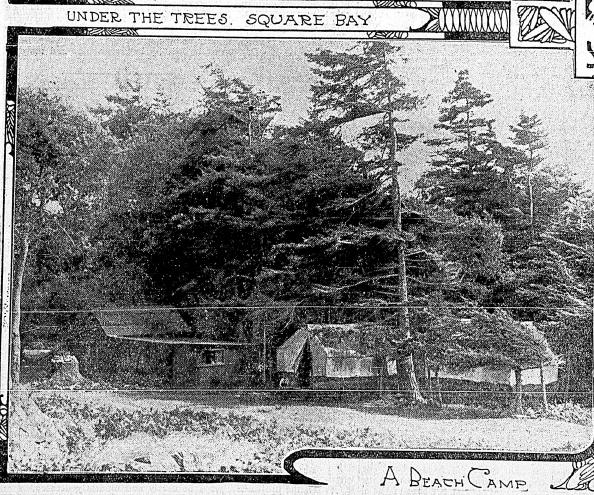
SPENCER, LTD.

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2 in Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor

Surday Supplement

Camb Life Around Vietoria.







Camp Life in Shady Nooks by the Sea Near Victoria

in all the world where a month or two can be spent more enjoyably under canvas than in and around Victoria. The fact that many people do so year after year is the best proof that they like it. Those desiring this sort of a summer outing can have two kinds to select from. They can hie to some inland lake or stream and there enjoy warm days and re-latively warm nights and almost always a lit-tle fishing, which sometimes will be exceed-ingly good; or they can go to the seashore where the days are never very warm and the nights are always delightfully cool. One ad-vantage of the seashore is the fresh breeze that blows in over the salt water, and drives all insect nuisances away. Another is the sea-bathing, which in places is very agreeable, if you do not stay in the water too long. Another is the abundance of firewood, which the tide casts upon the beach, out of which fine camp fires can be built in places where no

risk is run of damaging anything.

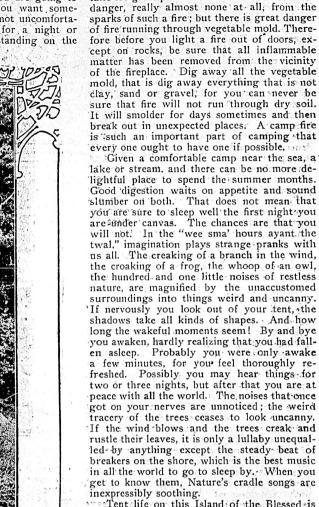
The pictures on the preceding page are all of seaside camps near Victoria. It is not necessary to say just where they are located or who occupy them. They are not in Victoria, but a fifteen minutes' ride on a street car and a ten minutes' walk across the grass will take you to them. The pictures show that the campers, whose places they represent, are not amateurs in this line of holiday making. To many people life under capyass represents many people life under canvass represents considerable discomfort, to offset which the imagination has to be called into play, and it is only when they arise in the morning and look out upon a fresh, clean world, or sit around the camp fire at night, with the stars over head and the sweep of the sea in front, that the inconveniences of the day are left so far in the background as to be lost sight of. But the people, whose summer homes are shown in the pictures, like to reduce the discomforts to a minimum.

Of course every one goes camping cannot have a little bungalow, as is shown in one of the pictures. No one wants to build upon some one else's property, even if permission is given; but if the property is your own, or you can get a few years' lease of it, it is a good plan to put up a little place, which will not cost much, but comes in very handy in the event of an unexpected wet day. The bunga-low shown in the picture is of three rooms, a kitchen, a dining room and a sitting room. Almost all the tents shown in the pictures have board floors raised a little from the ground. Some of them have the sides half boarded up. A 10 x 12 tent of drilling will cost \$0.50. Build a platform the size of the tent with 3-foot walls. You can either put rafters inside the tent with a ridge pole, as is

the bungalow, or you can hang the tent from a ridge-pole held up by rafters outside. The 3-foot board side and the 3-foot canvas side of the tent when overlapped will give an in-

good place to sleep, two things are essential. One is a good place to cook in and the other a protected place to eat in. Two of the pictures ble to sleep on the ground for a night or show dining tent interiors. In both cases the two, and a camp bedstead standing on the

spend weeks under canvas you want some-thing better than that. It is not uncomforta-

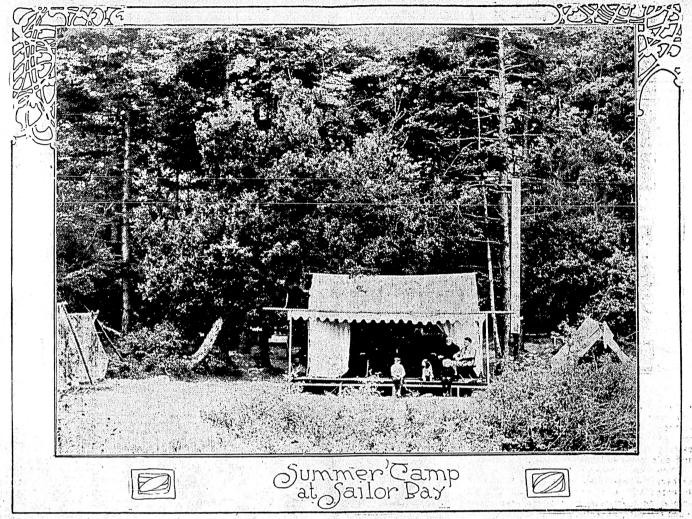


led by anything except the steady beat of breakers on the shore, which is the best music in all the world to go to sleep by. When you get to know them, Nature's cradle songs are inexpressibly soothing.

Tent life on this Island of the Blessed is something that can only be appreciated when it has been experienced. After you have learn-ed how lovely it can be, you will feel like the young fellow from an eastern city, who rising from a camp fire and looking out over the sea, which was heaving with steady rhythm under the stars, said, as he turned to go to his tent: "I'm sorry for the people who have to live in houses."

I have always had one lode star; now, As I look back, I see that I have wasted-

Or progressed, as I looked towards that star, A need, a trust, a yearning after God.



side wall 5 feet high in the lowest part. Two single beds and a few conveniences can be placed in such a tent and it will make the finest kind of a bedroom. With a little crowding four people could sleep in one, for there can be all the fresh air you want.

kitchen is nearby and there is a rear entrance to the dining tent, There is really not much fun in eating a meal in a place where you cannot sit down comfortably and keep your food warm. It's all very well to sit on a log or stone and eat off anything handy when you

you are going to stay out any length of time, you will find it well to go to the trouble of making things as comfortable as possible.

grass does very well for a night or two, but if

When it comes to building camp fires great care is needed. Remember that you cannot

War Balloons and Aeroplanes The Zeppelin ship has attained a height of leaves the gun a hot flame is lighted, burning

5,872 feet about 11/4 miles, so that to meet attack by such vessels, a high-velocity gun is required. The velocity of translation is nearly 20 yards per second, and thus it is necessary to arrange to train a gun for defence against airship attack at the rate of 1/2 deg. per second at a range of about 6,000 yards. The angle of elevation required is at least 60 deg., but this condition is also easily met. The sighting of such a gun, however, introduces a new problem. This can be easily understood when we think of the ordinary land-service guns which are directed against a target confined to the horizontal plane; even if moving, its movegreat love for horses, and it has always been one of his ambitions to own his stud farm. He also hopes to revisit Egypt, the scene of ments are restricted to what is practically a horizontal plane, whereas in the case of an norizontal plane, whereas in the case of an airship, not only is the total range altering, but the altitude is also subjected to a very rapid change. This difficulty has been successfully arranged for in the Krupp gun. There is also the question of weight and design of projectile to ensure the greatest area of destruction effort.

Suggested Guns

The Krupp firm proposes three types of guns, one of 6.5-centimetre bore and 35 calibres in length on special field carriage. This may be elevated to 60 deg an 8.8-lb. projectile at a velocity of 2,025 feet per second, giving a range of 10,400 yards at 45 deg. elevation. Rapid mobility is absolutely essential for defence against air-ships, and interest attaches to the Krupp automobile carriage for the high-angle gun. This gun is of 7.5 centimetre (2.95-in.) bore, and of 35 calibres, firing a 14.33 lb. projectile at a velocity of 2,130 feet per second, giving a range of 13,000 yards at 45 deg. elevation. This, as well as a heavier gun, a 40-pounder, is recommended for cruiser or fortress work, the possible angle being 75 deg. The mounting is of the pivot type, bolted to the car deck, or battery floor. The type of projectile required according to Lieutenant A. Trevor Dawson, R.N., writing in Engineering, calls for careful consideration.

A shrapnel shell normally showers destruction, but it remains to be seen whether the perforation of gold-beaters' skin by the bullets would cause serious damage to the balloon. Bullets would seriously affect the light-propeiling mechanism and the crew, even were no poisonous gases used. A percussion-fuse would be ineffectual, and a time-fuse involves possibilities of great inaccuracies.

A Promising Suggestion

A promising suggestion is to fit the projectile with what the Americans call a "tracer" at the base of the shell. When the projectile

like a bright star during flight, and igniting the hydrogen or other gases in the balloon. Krupp used on trials a tracer exuding smoke to mark the trajectory of the projectile. loon or aeroplane is vulnerable, but it must first be hit, and this will require very accurate marksmanship. In view of the success of our gunners, however, we need by no means despair. For defending dockyards, forts, etc., suitable batteries of balloon-attacking guns should, in the opinion of Lieutenant Dawson, be provided, and these could easily be built underground with suitable gun-ports. The guns would engage the airship at about

10,000 yards range, and the airship would be in the danger zone for a considerable time. But as ships offer the best means of warding off attacks by ships, so the airship of the enemy must be met by better airships and more of

ELEVEN RULES FOR A BRIDE.

Upon her wedding morn the Japanese bride is given eleven commandments by her mother. These eleven rules have been handed down from mother to daughter in Japan for centuries, and no well-bred them. What would an English girl say if her mother should give her the following direc-

The moment you are married you are no longer my daughter. Therefore you must obey your parents-in-law as you once obeyed your father and mother.

When you are married, your husband will be your sole master. Be humble and polite. Strict obedience to her husband is the noblest virtue a wife can possess.

Always be amiable toward your mother-in-

Do not be jealous. Jealousy kills your husband's affection for you.

Even though your husband be wrong, do not get angry. Be patient and when he has calmed down, speak to him gently.

Do not talk too much. Speak no evil of your neighbors. Never tell lies. Consult no fortune teller.

Be a good manageress, and especially be economical in your household.

Do not pride yourself on your father's rank or fortune. If he is a rich man, never allude

to his riches before your husband's relations.
Although you may marry young, do not frequent too youthful society.
Do not wear bright colored garments. Always be neatly and modestly dressed.

The Dangers of Untrained Troops

As an indication of the danger of trusting to untrained or partially trained troops in time of war, "The Nation in Arms" publishes the following extract from the French official ac-count of the war of 1870-71. The extract in-cludes the report of the officer commanding the 4th Battalion of the Mobiles of the Marne,

who were with the Army of Chalons. Our columns, starting about one o'clock in the morning on the 25th of August, says the officer, reached the outskirts of Epeuse without hindrance. Our men were in four ranks, the only possible formation, owing to their lack of instruction. The whole battalion had reached the plateau, when certain signs revealed to us the presence of the enemy in the distance. These signs were clouds of dust on all the roads on the horizon, and a dark color discernible on the natural color of the soil. Very soon we saw two squadrons advancing towards us, which halted about 1,000 metres away, detaching some scouts for purposes of reconnaissance. Though well and intelligently assisted by Captain Dautry, of the 6-th, I had great trouble in choosing a bundled men to push forward as scouts to oppose those of the enemy, and I opened a fire on the Uhlans which was, and could only be, completely ineffective, owing to the inexperience of mobiles. The troopers having recognized us, rejoined their squadrons, which in their turn closed into columns, which were clearly outlined against the near horizon. At this movement of retreat-which made our mobiles cheer joyously, but as to the value of which I had no illusions-I ordered our column to march rapidly to gain a position where it would be possible to shelter our men. I arrived at the farm of the "Barre," consisting of large buildings shut in by mud walls easy to loophole, and surrounded by solid green hedges, and, what was more, presenting on two sides serious obstacles for the troopers in the shape of plantations, a good- sized pond, and a small quarry. To sum up, an excellent position that the enemy could not have captured without great loss if it had been defended by two hundred trained men.

Badly Aimed Shots

Hardly had my company arrived at the farm when Prussian troopers appeared on all sides. There were four squadrons, supported by four field guns, which came into action about 200 metres from the farm on the out-

We had received the Prussians with a fusilade; but here again, as at Epeuse, the shots, all aimed too low, were practically without effect, in spite of the short distance which

separated us from the enemy. I saw, however, one of the cavalry commanders struck, and he fell, but with this exception only one or two horses were hit. Some shells were heard at the same time; then, in spite of the energy and example of their officers, and some of their warrant officers, my mobiles disbanded themselves and sought safety in flight, throwing away their arms and cartridges. Soon, how-ever, they were rounded up, and brought back by the easily victorious cavalry.

Then ensued a conference, in which the hostile commander spoke of shooting us, taking us from our appearance for "francs-tireurs." I was able, however, to give him some explanations which, happily, he accepted: and preceded by our wounded, who were placed upon earts, we were directed toward Sivry, where we were joined by more than one of our unfortunate comrades. Some were tied to the saddles of the troopers, some brutally dragged at the horses' tails. The chief of our escort summoned a cart, in which by his orders all the officers were placed. Thus we sadly took the road of exile. We reached Passuvant, of sinister memory. The carriage, full of officers, which formed the head of the column, was already some hundreds of yards distant from it, and I should think the last of our "mobiles" had hardly got clear of the village, when suddenly a rifle shot rang out (my researches have never been able to discover the exact origin of the shot) and I saw a trooper of the escort roll to the right side of the road.

An Inhuman Attack

We all thought it was a rescue, but our short-lived joy and hope soon gave way to most poignant sorrow at a spectacle of the most horrible cruelty. I saw these men, fiends in human shape, precipitate themselves on my defenceless comrades, ride at them, and cut them down without pity. I saw them assassinate our men in a dastardly manner; drunk with wine or rage, I saw them ferociously set upon even the wounded and the dead, mutilating them in the most inhuman way. At our first movement to alight from the cart to go to the aid of our men and officers of the escort with some troopers, all with revolvers levelled of us, and the leader breathing out curses, obliged us to remain broken-hearted and powerless witnesses of these atrocities. Under the very eyes of this officer the Prussians came and spat in our faces, struck us with the butt-end of our carbines, and tore of honor from the breasts of myself and one of my

These villains exulted in their rage and their butchery, and would only have stopped

when they had killed us all, but a cavalry officer of superior rank came up and stopped the frightful slaughter.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE

According to letters to hand recently from ındia, Lord Kitchener is of the opinion that when he quits the Dependency this year his active career in the army will come to an end; unless, of course, a war takes place, when he may reasonably look to have one of the chief commands. For a time, however, he is quite prepared to doff his uniform, and lead the life of a private individual. He expresses the intention to purchase a small country estate, not too far away from London, and to devote himself to raising horses. Lord Kitchener has a

his former triumphs, and to see the progress that is being made with the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, which was, of course, brought into being at his suggestion, and with the munificent assistance of the late Cecil Rhodes. Kitchener and Rhodes, by the way. were very close friends, and both received the honorary degree at Oxford on the same day. Mr. Rhodes had a high estimation of Lord Kitchener's ability, and once offered him a seat on the board of directors of the British rica Company if he would Kitchener, however, saw that his life's work lay with the army, and he declined the offer, though with considerable regret. Japan is a country that he has often expressed a desire to visit, and he hopes shortly to be in a position to gratify this wish.

Tommy's Discovery.

The play was one of Shakespeare's tra-Mrs. Simmons and her little boy, having been unable to secure seats in the stalls, were well located in the front row of the first balcony, where they could see better and hear almost as well as if they had been farther forward on the main floor.

Mrs. Simmons was agreeably surprised at the interest that Bobby appeared to take in the sombre drama. He sat leaning forward, with his elbows on the cushioned railing in front of him, resting his head on his hands, deeply absorbed. As the curtain went down on the first act he straightened up.
"Well, dear, how do you like Shakes-

peare?" asked his mother. "Are you enjoying the play?"
"Mama," said Bobby, with the air of one

who has made a great discovery, "there are sixty-nine men here that have got bald spots on top of their heads! I've counted them five times!"

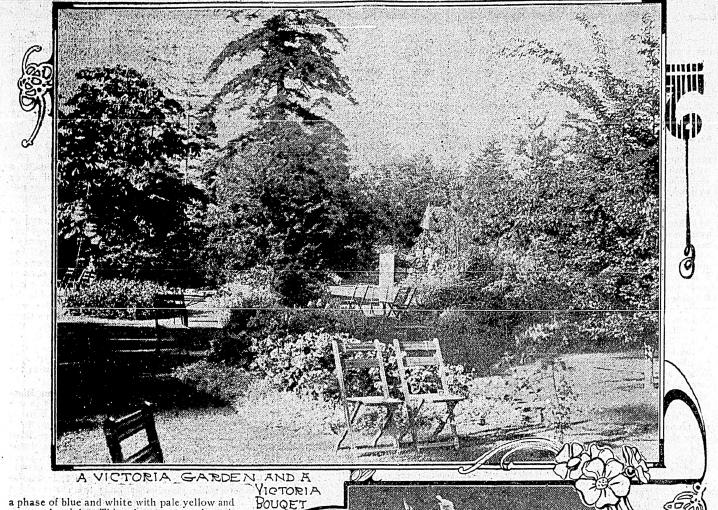
COLOR IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

In her new book on this subject, Miss Jekyll says that 'to plant and maintain a flower border, with a good scheme for color, is by no means the easy thing that it is commonly This is true, and the difficulty consists in the maintaining even more than in the planting. That, indeed, is so difficult that not very long ago there was supposed to be only one way of doing it—namely, to pull up all the plants and replace them with others twice a year. And yet, when this was the common practice, no one thought about schemes of color at all. If there was a multitude of flowers violently contrasted, the gardener was satisfied. At that time the plants were grown for their flowers and nothing else. The problem was to have the smallest possible proportion of leafage to the largest possible proportion of flowers. When a plant was not in flower it was held to be no better than a weed, unless, indeed, it played an ignominious part in some pattern of carpet bedding, in which case its flowers were picked off it before they came out.

This kind of gardening is only one out of innumerable cases which prove that there is no limit to the perversions of any art when once its original purpose is lost sight of. Nothing in the world is so ugly as a work of perverted art, and no kind of perverted art is uglier than a garden in which plants are grown only for their flowers. The first essential of good gardening is to grow plants for the whole of their beauty, beauty of habit and leafage, as well as beauty of flower. Only if this is done can there be either good color or good form in the garden; for the colors of flowers need the foil of leafage if their full beauty is to be revealed, just as the forms of flowers need the same foil. The wonderful beauty of wild flowers is the result, not of some secret of nature, which we cannot fathom, but only of those intermixtures of flower and leafage those delicate contrasts of form and color, which often come by chance where there is no gardener eager to cover every bit of ground with simultaneous blossom. Miss Tekvil knows this well, but she is not content to leave these contrasts to chance. She knows that a garden ought to be, so far as it can, an improvement on Nature-not, indeed, on the finest particular beauties of Nature, for that would be impossible, but on her general average; for Nature's beauties are often shortlived, and she cares nothing about neatness; whereas the gardener's problem is to keep his garden both neat and beautiful for as much of the year as he can.

This problem, though still difficult, beconfes éasier as soon as he is content with a reasonable proportion of flowers to leafage, as soon as he comes to love plants for the whole beauty of their growth and not merely for their flowers. Miss Jekyll has this love of plants, and she delights in combining them so that the growth of one plant shall be a foil to the flowers of another. She is unwearied in the pursuit of such contrasts, and her book is full of them, both described and illustrated, the result of years of observation and experiment. She herself has a large garden, and she writes mainly for those who possess large gardens. But many of the effects which she mentions are possible also in small ones. In many small gardens, for instance, there are banks of ferns, but how seldom does it occur to any one to plant these ferns in drifts and between them to put drifts of early flowering bulbs. Miss Jekyll gives a plan of a bank so planted, with the bulbs arranged so that they will harmonize in color and also provide a succession of blossom for a good many weeks in early spring. There are drifts of Corydalis (or Fumaria) bulbosa, dog-tooth violet, Scilla amoena, S. sibirica, Anemone blanda, Chionodoxas, Muscari, Scilla bifolia, white crocuses, Puschkinia, Narcissi, minor, nanus, and pallidus praecox, all of which are easily grown, at least on light soils, while the bare spaces which they leave when they die down will be covered by the ferns as they grow up in later spring. In this case, of course, there is no attempt to have a constant succession of flowers; but there is abundance of blossom at a time when gardens are often almost flowerless, with great beauty of leafage to follow until far into the autumn. This is only one instance out of many of the skilful combinations which Miss Jekyll describes. The others she must be allowed to speak of herself. Many of them are intended to fill up nooks and corners of the garden; others are meant for the main borders. Her plan with these is to have different borders planted so as to be in their prime at different times of the year. Thus she has a spring garden, where tulips are not grown in isolated regiments, but, as they should be, contrasted with the leafage of other plants; then she has a space for the interval between spring and summer; then the June garden, for which she enunierates many delicate and unfamiliar contrasts; then her main hardy flower border, which is planted to be at its prime in the later part of the summer; and then a border for September alone. She also gives plans for gardens of special coloring-orange, grey, gold, blue and green.

In all these cases, by means of careful cultivation and skilful arrangement she attains to a splendour beyond the reach of less fortunate or assiduous gardeners. But even those who have not even the ambition to carry out all her plans may learn many useful lessons from her book. Her system of color is well known and has often been discussed. The main idea of it is the contrivance of phases of color passing one into the other without strong contrasts, or with strong contrasts only rarely introduced. Thus at one end there is



a phase of blue and white with pale yellow and very pale pink. This phase passes through stronger yellow to orange and red in the center; and then the color again grows quieter, passing from deep yellow to pale yellow, white and pale pink, and finally to purple and lilac.

Now this avoidance of strong contrasts is

perhaps the best plan for a border which is

arranged so that it will be very full of blos-

som at one particular time of the year. But, when a border is planted for continuity of blossom, it must, if well planned, have many fewer flowers out at any particular time. You can have your whole border in flower some of the time, or some of your border in flower all the time, but you cannot have all your border in flower all the time. In a border that is full of blossom there is always some danger of garishness, and Miss Jekyll's color schemes are designed to avoid this. But the danger is less when the proportion of leafage is a good greater than the proportion of flower; where this is the case, tameness rather garishness has to be avoided. Amid masses of greenery the eye looks for some strong emphasis of color; and this can best be obtained by vivid contrasts here and there, contrasts of orange and purple, or blue and scarlet, or even of the right opposites of blue and yellow or crimson and purple. In the pictures of great colorists there are nearly always these strong clashes somewhere, as, for instance, in the scarlet and blue of Ariadne's dress in Titian's Bacchus and Ariadne; and such clashes are far more difficult to contrive successfully in a picture than with flowers in the open air. Miss Jekyll has them herself, and there are even discords in her scheme, without which it would be a little insipid. Thus the gardener who is planning his border for the whole flowering year will do well to devise strong contrasts at intervals, and to contrive that at the time when they occur they shall be surrounded with considerable masses of greenery for a foil. In spring he can have at the front of his border yellow tulips rising from among patches of purple Aubrietia, or Wallflowers mixed with Forget-me-nots and the pink and white Tulip Picotee. This makes a most delicate discord; but those whose taste is for something less daring can substitute the yellow and brown in T. billetiana for Picotee. A display of this kind lasts only a short time, and must be followed by some kind of summer bedding, if the border is not to look dull and or the rest of no reason why all the front of the border should be filled with these spring flowering plants. Their splendor can be tempered with large patches of Pinks, and their flowers will look all the better for the foil of the grey green leaves of the Pinks. Then, when they go out of flower, their places may be taken by Snapdragons and Oenothera taraxacifolia and other plants that can be easily raised from seed to flower the same year. It is almost impossible, especially in the front of the border, to depend entirely upon permanent plants. Every gardener, however much he may object to bedding out, finds sooner or later that he must make some compromise with it, if he is to keep his borders in good order from April to October. Miss Jekyll has no pedantry in this matter and she makes the best kind of compromise; introducing bedding plants wherever she thinks they will look well, but not in such quantities as to make her border look at

any time as if it had been all newly planted.

This kind of occasional bedding can be continued without much trouble or expense, and without devastating the garden just when it ought to be looking its best. Without it, it is impossible to grow some of the finest spring bulbs successfully, especially tulips; for these, if they are planted in the border, will not usually continue to thrive unless they are lifted

when they die down; since tall herbaceous plants growing up about them prevent their bulbs from ripening off in the summer, if they are left in the ground. There is nothing to equal the May tulips for color in May; and they are so brilliant that they look best when used sparingly in clumps among the fresh green of growing herbaceous plants. A hundred of them will make a whole border splendid, even if nothing else is flowering in it at the same time; but, if they are to look their best, they should be artfully arranged without either monotony or too great diversity of color. It is safe enough to plant a border with tulips all of the same kind, but the most brilliant effects are got only by calculated au-dacity. When tulips of different colors are used, they should be dotted about in clumps, each clump of one variety, all over the border, for where there is diversity of color there should not be formality of arrangement. Also diversity of color, especially in flowers of the same kind, should be attempted only within Thus, the crimson scarlet o Tulipa Gesnesiana or the orange scarlet of La Merveille should not be introduced among the more delicate pink shades of the Darwin tulips. Orange and scarlet seldom look well with colors at all near to them. They require either green or a strong contrast of blue or purple. But among the Darwin tulips there is now a fresh range of colors, both strong and delicate, and most of them can be combined with both brilliance and safety. With them can be mixed the rich pink of Shandon Bells (now usually known as Isabella), the pink and white of Picotee, the delicate yellow of Leghorn Bonnet, and the still paler yellow, passing into white, of Vitellina. For a strong contrast there is nothing to beat a combination of Vitellina with the dusky Sultan, a variety which gives depth and force to any harmony of the more delicate colored tulips.

We have spoken of tulips at some length both because their color effects can be studied at the moment, and because there are no flowers from which the secrets of color can be better learnt. Indeed, they surpass almost all flowers in the garden in their combination of variety, force, purity, and delicacy. these qualities are necessary for a really fine color scheme in a border, as in a picture. There must be variety, or the interest of color is soon exhausted. There must be force, or

the eye will have nothing to rest on. There must be purity, or every color will seem discordant; and there must be delicacy, or the whole effect will be either monotonous or distracting. But all these qualities cannot be combined without balance. That is a vague term, but we mean by it a right proportion and distribution of stronger and weaker colors all through the scheme. Balance is the secret of the success of all audacious color in any kind of art; and it is as necessary to a border as to a picture or a piece of embroidery. Miss Jekyll, as we have said, provides balance by means of phases of color. She prefers these to strong contrasts. But where there are strong contrasts there is an even greater need of balance. A border will never look well if there are strong colors at one end of it and weak ones at the other. There must be points of about the same force of color evenly distributed throughout if the eye is to be satisfied, although the colors themselves may be strongly contrasted. Thus, if there are strong placed at definite intervals, with harmonies and more delicate contrasts in between them: and there should be these alternations of strength and delicacy at the back and front of the border, as well as along it. The strength must not be either all in the foreground or all in the background. Where a border is arranged for harmony rather than for contrast, it is a natural arrangement to have the paler colors in front and the deeper behind; but, where there are strong contrasts, these must balance each other in every part; and the gardener should consider these first of all when he plans his border, and, having settled them, he should arrange his quieter effects in between. He can always use white flowers and grey foliage to effect the transition from one contrast to another. When, for instance, he contrives a contrast of Orange lilies and blue Campanulas, he can surround it with Santolina or lavender, interspersed with Madonna lilies, before he comes to another contrast of deep blue Larkspur and the dark Hemerocallis. And at some little distance from these stronger contrasts he can combine the pale blue Delphinium Belladonna with the apricot-colored Lilium testaceum, or Penstemons with Gypsophila paniculata. It is easy enough to contrive good contrasts between different plants that flower at the same time, but less easy to contrive all

these in a well-balanced whole without either monotony or discord; and the difficulty grows greater as the summer advances, and colors grow less delicate and pure. One can only give hints and suggest principles. There should be no formulae in gardening; for a garden is interesting only when it expresses the taste of its owner; and there must be some individuality in that, just as there is sure to be something peculiar in the circumstances of the garden. Thus, no book on gardening can be a complete guide in matters either of taste or of horticulture; but books like Miss Jekyli's may save the reader from making many mistakes, and may suggest to him many beautiful effects that he would never have found by himself.

YILDIZ-KIOSK GARDENS

The new Sultan of Turkey has thrown open the wonderful gardens of his palace to the people. A traveller sends this interesting description of their beauties. All that could be invented to attract the eye and charm the senses; all that a man could create for his enjoyment, his comfort and his safety; all this, in aggregate form, is in those famous gar-dens of Yildiz-Kiosk. Encircled by a triple construction of walls, you can walk inside it for hours and fail to discover all the beauties. Macedonian sentries guard its massive iron doors, through which no intruder up till now has ever been permitted to pass. It undoubt-edly is the most marvelous site, the nearest approach to a paradise on earth, the outcome of the artistic spirit of every land, to be seen in this world. No words can convey an adequate idea of the fairy-like panorama disclosed from the summit of that hill of Yildiz, now and evermore historical.

The Seraglio

To the right stands the Seraglio enclosing within its walls various mosques, gardens, and old palaces, the chief of which is the harem; Saint Sophia, with its resplendent domes and minarets, is seen surrounded by a wealth of verdure colored in various tones by the sun. Facing the Seraglio is Scutari, the Byzantine Crissopolis. Within the vast expanse of the Sea of Marmora the Princes islets spread out in line. Facing the Bosphorus, with its bluetinted waters, is the Asiatic coast with its yalis whose balconies overhang the ripple of the waves. To the right is the Bay of Couskundjouk, where the pretty and mysterious Hanoums of the Grand Pashas go boating in gaily bedecked caiques—those Grand Pashas to whom the Imperial favor granted every in dulgence and permitted every crime. To the left, in the gardens; figures a chalet containing a collection of stuffed exotic birds of rare and beautiful plumage.

Birds and Bloom

Along gravel paths and carriage drives bordered with rarest flowers in bloom, a continuous line of aviaries appears, wherein nu-merous birds of multi-colored plumage enliven the surrounding silence with their melodious singing, while fraternizing with pigeons of every species are gorgeous parrots in bright colors jabbering Turkish words. Further on there is a quaintly rustic building wherein a number of cats of every description, from the prowling, roof-haunting cat to the rarest Angora, purr and gaze open-eyed, inquiringly at the intruder.

Hazardous Gardening

Soon one reaches the numerous hothouses where in mid-winter are cultivated, for the Imperial table, the peaches, apricots and strawberries. By the way, how many are there among the gardeners who have escaped exile or being executed for having failed to guard against the frost which has nipped the Sultan's favorite fruit? In proximity with the forcing-houses are the stables containing many thoroughbreds. The stalls are most elaborately constructed, each horse feeding out of a white marble manger. On all the stalls figure in wrought iron the names of the In a secluded spot of the gardens there is a chalet built in the purest Arab style of white and gold. Its door is now securely closed and its window-blinds drawn down. In this chalct Abdul Hamid spent his leisure hours surrounded by his Sultanas, no doubt endeavoring in amorous intimacy to stifle the stings of conscience and the pains of a possibly latent remorse.

THE COMPOST HEAP

Since the introduction of artificial manures less attention has been given to compost, and although the application of compost entails more labor than the use of artificial manures, there are many instances where the vegetable and animal refuse on a farm might be utilized to advantage by making it into compost consisting of lime mixed with all kinds of refuse and waste materials such as weeds, road scrapings, ditch cleanings, earth mould, leaves, flesh refuse, fish bones, etc. Lime should be mixed in the proportion of one part to three or four parts of the other materials. Lime hastens the reduction of the material incredients of the substances in the compost to suitable plant food. Applications of liquid manure also assist this action, and, further, greatly improve the quality of the compost. A compost heap may be made in any convenient situation. If, however, it is intended to add liquid manure, the bottom of the heap should be made watertight to prevent waste. Bringing about more rapid and even decay of the materials is expedited by periodically turning over the heap.

Revenue officers are looking for whiskey

stills near Dundas?

Oln Mour with the Editor



MAN, THE DESTROYER

There is a place on Vancouver Island where not many years ago the forest was dense with great trees, which had required centuries to produce them. Beneath the surface were beds of valuable coal, the product of uncounted ages of vegetable growth. The coal remained locked in what seemed to be one of Nature's safety The forest was free to the winds and rains of heaven. Now and then some hoary giant fell to earth, but always a successor arose in his place. For more centuries than we can even guess this process had been going on. Then one day a man came. It so happened that one of the giant forest sentinels had fallen at its post and in so doing had disturbed the soil in which its feet were rooted, thus exposing the coal that lay beneath. The man saw it and wanted it. And so the forest had to come down; the coal had to be dug; and now little remains but bare fields and great caverns be-neath them. In some places other men are tilling the fields and deriving some gain for so doing. In time the soil may be covered with orchards; but the caverns beneath can never be filled again. Ichabod is written on their walls. There are hundreds of places all over the world whereof a similar story can be Wherever man has gone he has taken with him the spirit of destruction.

We read in history of the grain-laden ships that came from cities on the north coast of Africa carrying food for Imperial Rome. There were great centres of population along the southern shore of the Mediterranean two thousand years ago. Doubtless at that time the mountain slopes, now only an expanse of rocks and arid sand, were clothed with forests. But the forests have gone, and with them the fertility of the land and all its commercial greatness. The same thing is true of other places in the Old World. Whence came the gold of Ophir; the treasures of Roman and Eastern courts, the countless gems that bedecked the garments, thrones and buildings of eastern princes and potentates? Whence came the silver, which was the money of mankind for many centuries? Where was the copper mined from which the bronze of by-gone eras was formed? We ask these questions almost in vain, but we know that long before the dawn of the historical period man, the destroyer, had found out the hiding places of Nature and had robbed them of their wealth. What he has thus taken he can never restore. He may be able by great cost and skill to replace some of the forests that he has destroyed, but the mines, which he has exhausted must forever remain barren, unless some great cataclysm forces up a fresh supply of ores from the depths to which he cannot go. Not that we know of the existence of metalliferous stores in the undisturbed strata, if there are any, which lie far down beneath our feet. If any valuable conclusion can be drawn from such eruptions as have occurred within historical times, there is no source from which exhausted mines can be replenished.

Man's destructiveness has not been limited to inanimate nature, but has invaded the animal kingdom as well. Within the lifetime of men of middle age the prairies of this Continent were the feeding grounds of myriads of buffaloes. The earth shook under their rushing feet. All that is left of them are a few, which escaped the general slaughter, and are being preserved with great care so that the race may not become wholly extinct. What is true of the buffalo is true of other animals. The extinction of elephants is proceeding with axcellerated speed. Men shoot them in pure wantonness, and claim great credit for so doing. He is reckoned a mighty hunter, who with a rifle resembling a small cannon kills a creature as large as a small house. We are exterminating the lordly moose and elk. The graceful deer has been driven from vast regions, where once he roamed in thousands. Man has invaded the sea, for he is not content to do his work of destruction on land. He has slaughtered whales so persistently that they are nearly extinct in waters where once These great creatures they were numerous. roamed the seas molesting no one, but man, the destroyer, wanted them, and they too must die in order that he may be satisfied. Fortunately there are hiding places in the seas where man cannot go, else he had long ago slaughtered the fish. As it is he has in many cases greatly reduced the number of them.

But man does not confine his work of destruction to the earth and sea. He is exhausting the life producing agency of the atmosphere, for scientific men tell us that something must be done to replenish the supply of nitrogen, if food plants are to be successfully produced for an indefinite period. Lately we have erected poles in the air and are sending out from them great waves of energy, the nature and effect of which we do not know. If there is any argument to be drawn from analogy, we may well apprehend that they, like everything else that man has done, will destroy something. "So God created man in his own image," says the writer of the first chapter of the Book of Genesis, and gave him dominion over all that He had created. His dominion has been one of destruction. The world is immensely less fit for permanent habitation now than it once We saw in the series of articles on Great Inventions how very large a part of human necessity is the result of human ingenuity. Man may be God-like in knowledge; but he wholly lacks the faculty of creation. He kills, burns and destroys. He takes the growth of centuries, converts it into buildings, and soon-

gases and ashes. He searches out the places where nature has hidden the products of unnumbered centuries of vegetable growth and straightway proceeds to burn it up, and he does it in such a destructive way, that he wastes eighty-five per cent of the stored-up energy in order to utilize the remaining fif-teen per cent. He robs the earth of its fertility so that, whereas an acre would once produce enough wheat to feed four men for a year, in many cases it now produces only enough for two, and in others it will not produce grain at "Man is born to destruction," says the well known text, and it is true in more than He is born to destroy. He destroys even his own kind. Lions do not prey on other lions. Even wolves do not prey on other wolves except in extreme cases. But man exterminates his fellows. As we know the American Indian dies as the white man approaches. And this is not a solitary instance of the kind. History gives us faint glimpses of races that have wholly perished. Where are the people whom the Goths, Huns and Vandals drove before them when they set out on their western migration? Where are the millions who filled the crowded cities of southwestern Asia? They have disappeared with the fertility of the land which nourished them, only they or the most part fell victims to the sword. Where are the races which peopled India before the hordes from the north came down upon them in a resistless tide? Perhaps some of them are left, but most of them have vanished.

What will be the end of it all? Man cannot go on indefinitely destroying everything in order that he may live in what he chooses to regard as necessary surroundings. Civilization is built upon destruction. How long will it stand when there is nothing left to be destroyed? Will the race itself perish until only a few survivors are left, and will Nature then assert herself, and send her snow, ice and fires to purge the earth and make it fit anew for human habitation? There is just a slight reason to believe that something like this did once happen.

BLENHEIM AND AFTERWARDS

When in 1700 Charles II of Spain died, the branch of the House of Hapsburg, which had reigned in Spain, became extinct, and Louis XIV, le grand monarque, as his admirers called him, determined that a representative of the House of Bourbon should occupy the throne of the peninsular kingdom. Against this England protested, and her protests were seconded by the Dutch, Austria, Prussia and Savoy. To carry their protests into effect an army was placed in the field and the Duke of Marlborough was placed in command of it, although his powers as commander-in-chief were greatly restricted by the claims or the commanders of the continental contingents.

Marlborough, as the most conspicuous figure of his age, calls for more than passing

notice. He was born in 1650, his father hav-

ing been Winston Churchill, a man of excel-

lent family, but small means. At an early age he showed a strong tendency towards military life, and at sixteen years of age was given a commission in the Guards, through the favor of the Duke of York, in whose household he then was, and almost immediately was sent to Tangier, where operations were being carried on against the Moors. He returned after a short experience in the field, and remained in attendance at court for several years. He attracted the favorable notice of a famous court beauty, who, knowing his inpecunious condition, made him a present of £5,000, which the young man had the prudence to invest in an annuity, thus displaying at a very early age that fondness for money, which in later years so marked his character. In 1672 England sent 6,000 troops to aid Louis XIV in his war with the Dutch, and young Churchill went with them, winning in the campaign, which ensued, the very high commendation of the great French general Turenne. For his services he was made a baron. He held high command under James II, but this did not prevent him from intriguing with William of Orange, and when that sovereign ascended the throne, Churchill did not hestitate to intrigue for the restoration of the Stuarts. But Wilhe used his knowledge of Churchill's treachery to keep him from overt acts. When Anne came to the throne, Lady Churchill, who had been her favorite maid of honor, became a great favorite and her husband's position being thus rendered secure, no suspicion of treachery ever thereafter attached to him. He was created Earl of Marlborough by William III, the dukedom being conferred upon him after the successful campaign of 1703. After the peace of Utrecht, which ended the war of Spanish Succession, Marlborough found himself deeply involved in court intrigues, and lost the favor of the Queen. He went to the Continent, where he remained until the accession of George I, when he returned to reassume his former military posts, but he took very little part after this date in public affairs and died in 1722, in his seventy-second year. Marlborough's great source of strength lay in his infinite pains in matters of detail and his sublime courage and coolness under all conditions. He was a man of consummate address and personally exceedingly popular with all with whom he came into contact, although this did not prevent his rivals from doing every-

thing in their power to thwart his plans.

Marlborough took the field against the French in 1703. He was invariably successful, although none of his achievements in that

hampered by the Dutch, whom he was unable to persuade to leave their own borders. He wished to invade France, but the English troops under him were too few to warrant such an attempt. What can be said chiefly of the campaign of 1703 was that it demonstrated that the French were not invincible, and it was this more than the brilliancy of any special achievement that led to his being elevated to the first place in the peerage. The French were in no way dismayed by their lack of success, and the following year sent an army out with the express purpose of laying seige to Vienna. This force was sixty thousand strong, and perhaps the finest army that ever up to that time had left France. As soon as it was well on its march, Marlborough took matters into his own hands. Hitherto he had been hampered by the objections of the commanders of the allied forces, but he communicated to them neither what he had learned of the plans of the French nor those that he had him-self formed. He marched with fifty thousand men into Bavaria, and encountered the French near Blenheim. The fight was a spirited one. At the outset the French had the best of it, and the Continental troops under Prince Eugene were driven back in confusion three times. Even the English cavalry could make no impression on the enemy's lines; but the genius of Marlborough wrested victory out of the jaws of defeat, and the overthrow of the French was complete. Nearly half the army, which had set out from France on what seemed a triumphal march to Vienna, lay dead or wounded upon the field of battle, and Marlborough had ten thousand prisoners in his hands. It was an epoch-making victory, and its effects would have been even more telling, f it had not been for the jealousy with which the Continental generals regarded Marlborough's successes.

Louis XIV was not to be daunted by one unfortunate campaign, and the following year, 1705, found a new French army in the field. Again hampered by his allies, Marlborough was unable to accomplish much, although he inflicted a severe defeat upon the French be-fore the walls of Louvain. In May of the following year, the French challenged the allies in the open field, and the result was the splendid victory of Ramillies, which freed Flanders and Brabant from French control. But this victory had no lasting effect, for the opera-tions which followed it were rather favorable on the whole to the French, and this determined Marlborough to risk everything upon a general engagement. The result was the victory of Oudenarde, after which Marlborough wished to advance on Paris, the road to which lay open; but once more the cautious counsels and the ill-concealed jealousies of his allied commanders defeated his plans. Then came the seige of Lille, in which thirty thousand Frenchmen perished before the city capitulated. Then the French made their final effort with one hundred and fifty thousand men, only to meet with a telling defeat at Malpla-The war dragged on until 1712, when England, tired of fighting for jealous and uncertain allies, concluded peace with France, which was, however, little more than a temporary arrangement. Two years later the treaty of Utrecht was signed and the War of the Spanish Succession came to an end. By this treaty England gained much, namely, the recognition of the claim of the House of Hanover to the Crown of Hanover; the expulsion of the Pretender from France; the cession of Newfoundland, Acadia and the Hudson Bay Territories; the undisputed possession of Gibraltar and a favorable commercial treaty with France. France lost heavily in addition to what she was forced to cede to England in Her claims to the Spanish crown were extinguished; the ambition of Louis to be the arbiter of Europe was defeated; French military prestige became a thing of the past, and an era of suffering and poverty was inaugurated, which found its consummation in the Revolution. Such were the consequences of the triumph of the great Duke of Marl-borough at Blenheim. That victory has a special interest to Canadians, for it made Canada, as a part of the British Empire, possible.

REIGNING HOUSES

When one considers how few families have occupied thrones during historical times, it is not surprising that the idea of the divine right of kings has found many advocates. It is true that, as in the case of our own Royal House, there have been many interruptions of the direct line of descent, but the line has been maintained. Thus since the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, almost without interruption, the same blood has run in the veins of all the sovereigns who have sat upon the throne of England. People, who are curious in such matters and are able to supplement ascertained facts by efforts of the imagination not wholly improbable, will tell you that His, Majesty King Edward VII can trace his descent to King David of Israel; but on this point it is needless to say anything except that a House that was royal a thousand years ago may well have been royal a long time previously. Be this as it may, we think it may be claimed successfully that the Royal House of England is older by far than any of the other reigning families of Europe, that is, of course, older as a reigning house, for of necessity all families are in one sense of the word of equal antiquity. This must of course be qualified to some extent, that is if by the word "family" is meant a distinct group of people, who from generation to generation have been

apart from the rest of the community. In an article on this page dealing with the early history of the English, mention is made of the lower grades in the social fabric. In these grades the family relation was by no means closely observed, as indeed it was not in Russia, so far as the serfs were concerned, within the lifetime of men now living. sometimes that families cannot be traced beyond a certain period, and the reason may often be that there were no families to be traced. A somewhat similar condition prevailed in the Southern States during the times of slavery. There are many persons of negro descent who bear the names of the estates upon which they were born. At one time this condition was common all over Europe. during those periods of uncertain descent certain families kept their lineage at least apparently pure. These families are not all royal or noble by any means, nor are all the royalties of ancient lineage. Indeed some of the more modern of them have to be content to trace their descent to some one who could say with Napoleon, when asked as to his descent: "Moe! Je suis un ancestre." He was his own ancestor and one from whom others would be proud to trace their lineage. read of families founded by such and such a person. Of course this does not mean that the founder did not have ancestors, but only that they could not be distinguished from the mass of the community.

Reference is made in the article on Blenheim to the House of Hapsburg. This is one of the oldest of the reigning houses of Europe. The name comes from the old Swiss castle of Habsburg, in the Canton of Aar. Here lived Werner, count of Habsburg, and his name finds a place in written history in 1099, when ne confirmed to the monks of Muri certain grants made by his ancestors. It is known that his grandfather built the castle about 1020. The family was wealthy, and we find one of them, who died in 1199, called Albert the Rich, and we read that his son placed a large amount of money at the disposal of the Emperor Frederick II, in consideration of which he was granted a new countship. From this time onward the history of the family is well established. In the early part of the Thirteenth Century a Count Hapsburg married a member of the family to which the Emperor Frederick belonged, and it is from this union that the royal House of Hapsburg is Thus the family traces on female side to Frederick Barbarossa, one of the greatest of the German emperors, and also the Kings of Sicily. Barbarossa was himself of noble but not of royal descent. He was born in 1123; but the Sicilian kings from whom the wife of Albert of Hapsburg was descended on her mother's side, had been royal for four generations. They were doubtless of Norman descent. Thus the House of Hapsburg combines the blood of the Northmen with that of the Swiss mountaineers, in both cases being descended from races that have never been in slavery.

Rudolf of Hapsburg was elected King of Germany in 1273, and five years later took possession of Austria as well as of other neighboring countries. For a time Rudolf's descendants were excluded from the throne, but they regained it later, only to lose it once more. In 1596 Philip of Hapsburg became King of Spain in his mother's right, and his son was the great Emperor Charles V, who in 1531 granted Austria to Ferdinand of Hapsburg, the founder of the present Austrian dynasty. The male line of this branch of the family became extinct in 1700, but the succession was continued by Maria Theresa, and has continued unimpaired until the present

From this brief epitome it will be seen that the Hapsburgs have been a reigning family of great distinction and have played an exceedingly prominent part in the affairs of Europe. It has been perhaps the most distinguished of all the royal houses, for it has given sovereigns to more than one nation, and some of its sons have been largely influential in determining the history of the world.

The Birth of the Nations

XXXI.
(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

THE BIRTH OF THE NATIONS.

The British II., Angles, Saxons and Jutes. In the heart of that peninsula which separates the Baltic from the North sea lies a district called Sleswick, but in old times, known by the name of Angeln or England, and inhabited by a Saxon tribe called the Engles. In those ancient days this strip of land was a waste of "heather and sand, girt along the coast with a sunless woodland, broken here and there by meadows that crept down to the marshes and to the sea. "What is now Lower Hanover and Oldenburg was peopled by other tribes of the same race, which inhabited Angeln, the Saxons of Westphalia who lived between the Weser and the Rhine, and the Eastphalian Saxons who owned the land watered by the Elbe. North of Engeln on the Island of Jutland lived the Jutes, still another Saxon clan.

These different tribes, though primarily they held little intercourse with one another, lived much the same sort of life, the government of one being a replica of the government of another. The provinces were divided

into townships, separated one from the other by a belt of timber and incidentally it is interesting to notice the derivation of the word 'town" which came from the old word "tun. meaning the rough sence or trench which served as the primitive fortification about the clustered dwellings. The social centre of the town was the home of the aetheling or eorl, who was granted his position of highest in the community because he could trace his descent from the earliest settlers in the country, the first owners of the land, who were able to retain it by right of might against all others. Around the home of the earl were the smaller houses of the freelings or cerls, all men of equal standing in the township and distin-guished from the class beneath them by the term "free-necked and weaponed men," for they had never bowed their heads to a master, and had the right to bear sword and spear and avenge any injury done themselves or their kindred. The lact or unfree man had no right to any land; he must rent his house or property from a freeman, who under such conditions became his "lord." The lasts were either descendants of the later comers to the country or else of the earlier dwellers, those who had lost their rights, through defeat in battle. The lowest class were the slaves who had no rights at all and who were drawn principally from the ranks of criminals. Debt made slaves of many, and the children of bondmen became bondmen also.

We find the earliest form of British justice among these primitive communities. The "blood-wite" or compensation in money for personal injury was the tribe's first effort to curb lawless revenge. If one man of a family had been wronged by a man of another family each family took up its member's cause, either to claim redress or to give it. In this way each kinsman became answerable for his brother, and such an institution soon made its restraining influence felt. It was this "bloodwite" that caused all kinsmen to fight side by side in war and to endeavor to distinguish themselves by their bravery and endurance for the honor of their house.

Districts were named for the families who owned them, thus the Harling's "tun" became Harlington, the "tun" of Worthing, Worthing ton. Land was held in common by the freemen, each man having the right to allow his cattle to graze in the pastures, except in the early spring when the grass began to grow. The fences were erected so that every man should have his portion until the harvest was over, when the fences were removed and all division at an end. Every village had a moot or a council which met periodically at the moot-hill or sacred tree to make the laws for the community. At these meetings new settlers were enrolled as citizens, farmers settled their differences according to the regulations, and four men were chosen to follow the headman to hundred-court or war. Green in his history thus writes of this institution:

"It is with a reverence, such as it stirred the sight of the head-waters of some mighty river, that one looks back to these village moots of Friesland or Sleswick. It was here that England learned to be "a mother of parliaments." It was in these tiny knots of It was in these tiny knots of farmers that the men, from whom Englishmen were to spring, learned the worth of public opinion, of public discussion, the worth of the greement, the 'common-sense,' the general conviction to which discussion leads, as of the laws which derive their force from being expressions of that general conviction. A humorist of our own day has laughed at parliaments as 'talking shops,' and the laugh has been echoed by some who have taken humor for argument. But talk is persuasion and persuasion is force, the one force which can sway freemen to deeds such as those which have made England what she is. The 'talk' of the village moot, the strife and judgment of men giving freely their own rede and setting it as freely aside for what they learn to be the wiser rede of other men, is the groundwork of English history

This hundred-moot was composed of members from the different villages who were supposed to be the representatives of their communities. It was a sort of court of appeal and settled all matters between the different townships and gave judgment upon all the graver crimes. Above the hundred-moot again was the Folk-moot, which was the general muster of the people in arms, and the real parliament of the whole tribe. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision were the same. In each the priests proclaimed silence, the ealdormen of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood around, shaking their spears in assent, clashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "aye," or "nay."

We know more of the political life of these forefathers of ours than we do of their social life. In this respect, however, they probably differed very little from the other German tribes, whom we know to have been great huntsmen, famous sailors and fierce warriors. Roman civilization had its effect upon them, as is evidenced by the discoveries which have been made in the districts. Roman coins have been unearthed at Sleswick, proving that commerce must have existed between the two peoples; the vessels of twisted glass, which we know our Saxon grandparents used, were likely of Roman make, as were many of the metal ornaments which they wore. The "ale-feast" was the centre of their social life we are told, but while this may seem very barberous to us now, considering the times and the conditions such a feast was not without its dignity. The

(Continued on Page Nine)

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

The Heart of a Gypsy

Perhaps in this West of ours we can better appreciate a nature story than less fortunate people who live in older and more crowded communities. The most of us feel that our everyday life is made a much more beautiful thing from the lovely nearness of the hills. There is a kinship between us and the everpresent ocean, and by ever-present is meant that quality which inspires the sense of always being part of the deepest of our thoughts, for our noblest thoughts, whether we admit it or not, are bound to be tinged with the impression we have of our surroundings, and we can-not get far enough away from the ocean to be out of mind of it, either in the silver shimmer of the water itself or the echo of its song in the swaying trees. And with the trees themselves we feel a sort of comradeship, even the least imaginative of us, while the ever-changing beauty of the clouds at sunrise and sunset time, leaving its imprint upon us day after day and night after night, makes us grow, unconsciously perhaps, the happier and the closer to the heart of nature, so that there is a vague and intangible sort of understanding between ourselves and all the elements that go to make up the loveliness of the earth. When we read a story like "The Heart of a Gypsy," while fault may be found with its construction, its too great detail, while the author is not always consistent or rhetorical, and has not quite the proper sense of perspective necessary for very forceful writing, she has drawn such a bewilderingly delightful nature-child as her heroine that our hearts go out in sympathy to the gypsy Meridiana, and we follow her wanderings through the book with unabated interest to the close of the omewhat lengthy story. The doctor, who is rather monotonously "pink and smiling," is apt to be a ludicrous character at times, which rather spoils him for his part as hero, but we confess to liking poor little white-haired, stammering Bunny, who is an admirable foil for her charming adopted sister. The story gathers in interest as it progresses, and at the last the writer's style from being somewhat stilted becomes easier and more natural. Her scenes are vividly portrayed and eloquently described, and while from the first the reader feels that there can be but one end to the story, it comes as a startling climax. The Story

Meridiana is the adopted child of a clergyman and his wife, and was found in the first instance under a Beech Tree, which tree plays yery graphic part in the young girl's life. Her gypsy blood gives her a strange insight into the workings of Nature, and the Tree seems a living thing to her; she has for it something of the same feeling probably that our primitive British ancestors had for the sacred oaks which they worshipped as gods, only with Meridiana the Beech Tree seems to have qualities almost human. When Cyprian Fielding, the doctor, falls in love with her, she has a difficult conflict with herself before she can make up her mind to place her lover first and the Beech Tree second in her affections. Fielding has a hard time to win

"You are as hard as a little green apple," he muttered in a choked voice. "You don't

know what love means."

"Oh, I do," chanted Diana reproachfully;

"I am very fond of Bunny."
"If Bunny died, would you cry?" he asked that naive boyish way that amused his friends whenever it burst through his usually quiet manner.

She paused, and in a strange anxiety Cyprian Fielding waited for the answer, his eyes intent on the twiddling grass between her

"Yes; I think I should-I am sure of it." "But in the same way as when you see an unusually brilliant sunset?" he persisted almost unhappily.
"It would be the same thing."

"What do you mean?"

Diana looked up into the milky way, and round at the stretches of pink moor melting away into the soft blue of Dunkery Beaconat the sheep, the gorse, the wild ponies, the women and children, the fluttering larks. Her

eyes clouded over with dreams.
"Do you believe in another life?" asked the man in a low voice.

All the dreams in the gypsy's eyes fled as the reflections in a pool at a puff of wind.

"Not in the sense you mean."

"What do you mean?" He leaned forward a little in his anxiety to fathom her strange

"That there is but one life, which is constantly changing, but ever endures. That my blood may help to stain this heather red——"
"And you feel no terror at losing your

identity-at being merged in the universe?" "Natural regret—yes, terror—no," replied Diana with childish wonder. "Why should I?. I am absolutely at one with Nature as it is."

"And you do not mind that the world's greatest men, with all their intelligence, will do nothing more than mingle with the sun, the rain and the clouds?" he exclaimed in-

credulously. "No," said Meridiana; "I do not mind," and now she was smiling again, and the sunlight shone in her golden eyes, and on her white teeth.

"And you are happy?"

"Life is very sweet. There is always the wind, the clouds and the rain," she chanted

But the gypsy is very human, and in spite of the rebelling of some instincts which she cannot name, her heart finally yields to Field-

As though she sought by the touch of Beech Tree to absorb some of its calm to quiet the tumult in her soul, the gypsy stepped with easy certainty over the mossy roots, and leaned sideways against the trunk. The little crevices, inequalities, and threads of dry moss pressed into her warm living cheek, her fingers fluttered over the trunk. Her heart beat suffocatingly, and she was filled with an emotion she scarcely knew from joy or pain.

The dry little breeze was stirring in the leaves of the Beech Tree again, the river sucked and bubbled, and upstream came the faint splashing of an otter. On a faraway farm

ter. On a late....yapped a sheep-dog.

But Fielding heard nothing, saw nothing of the night. He heard only Meridiana's soft breathing, saw only in his memory Meridiana's little vivid face, with its sulky child's mouth and its woman's eyes.

"Oh, listen to the night!" cried Di, and she held up one hand in the darkness.

He decided he would catch her in his arms and overpower this stubborn love of nature in a lover's kiss. So deep was the man in the daring of his plan, that he scarcely followed what she was saying or what he was anwering.
"Are you making love?"

He had never felt so

"I was trying-"Oh don't!" cried the gypsy; and her voice ounded suddenly harsh.

"I can't love people as they love me; even Bun-You, all of you, put human being at the top of your list of loves.

the end of mine; sometimes off the paper altogether. I am hurting you? But it is so." "Why don't you love Bunny?" have my clouds, my animals, my river, my Beech Tree. There is no room for you. But she has nothing—nothing. It isn't fair."

They come at

Her voice suddenly broke. She felt very childish and desolate.

"Oh, I have no heart, no soul. It's no use," she cried with a strange, lonely drop in her

The tender womanly strain that ran through his nature yearned to her intolerably. "Diana—Diana—foolish little you——"

At last it had come. He could struggle no longer. He stooped and crushed her in his arms, expecting in a kind of savage defiance feel her resist.

But Meridiana felt all resistance suddenly shrivel up within her. She glowed all over with unbearable sweetness. The strange feeling of disloyalty to someone—something— *stirred within her for one moment and then died-it was almost fiercely though uncon-

sciously that her lips met his. Meridiana goes to London to "become civilized" before her marriage, but her inexperience causes her to do many distinctly unconventional things, and she is very unhappy at the confinement. There is another woman in the case who is in love with Cyprian, and one uncomfortable event follows another in quick succession, though Fielding is always the ardent yet patient lover. It would be unfair to the book to try to give a synopsis of what follows. It is sufficient to say that Meridiana runs away and goes back to Exmoor, when the final tragedy of the story is enacted. In a terrible storm the Beech Tree is uprooted. The end of the Tree means the death of Meridiana. She is very ill and in her semi-delirium she fancies the Tree calls her. She watches her opportunity when the nurse is asleep and steals from her bed. In her nightdress, the storm screaming about her, the rain lashing her face she reaches the river, "The fallen monarch lay helpless there. The once silvery trunk was black and dripping. The huge limbs cried and trembled in the gale like things in pain. . . Everything in Meridiana's life had been sweeping up to this supreme moment. She had been given much that she might have at last the ineffable joy of surrendering all to him she loved best. She gloried in the very intensity of this feeling that shook her to her innermost being. That Cyprian Fielding himself, the man with the indomitable will, must now yield that hidden force within him to the dying Beech Tree, made her slender body quiver in a trance of ecstacy. . . . Blindly Fielding ran lurching towards the Beech Tree. He could distinguish something white huddled against the pale trunk. Another minute and he had the gypsy in his arms. . . He crushed her to him and began running unsteadily to the house, his heart bounding, the blood booming in his temples. Meridiana looked up at him with a strange, kindling ex-

"I don't think I can live any more, some-

how. The Beech Tree—"
"By God, you shan't speak of that—" he shouted savagely; then his voice suddenly sharpened into an agony of fear.

(By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN) "Di, Di, my little Hind, my eager Beautiful, my everything most dear..."

The book is written by Rosamond Napier, published by Macmillan & Co., Toronto, Can.

FRANK LISZT

Franz Liszt was born at Raidery, Hungary, October 22, 1811. He began his musical studies in his sixth year, and when nine years old his rendition of a difficult concerto was so admirable that his father took him upon a concert tour in the course of which the lad's genius gained the admiration and patronage of the Hungarian nobility. He resumed his studies in Vienna under Czerny in 1821. He



was taken by his father to Paris in 1823, where two years later he produced an operetta. He was at this time only fourteen years of age. Two years later his father died and the boy of sixteen settled down as a piano teacher. He was very successful and obtained great social prominence, largely through his wonderful unprovisations. The appearance of Paginini in 1831 inspired him with the ambition to become as great an artist on the piano as the other was on the violin. Notwithstanding his irregular life, his popularity increased phenomenally. He never married, although he left three children by the Countess d'Agoult, one of whom became the wife of Wagner. In 1849 he became kappelmeister to the Grand Duke of Weimar, retaining that post until 1861. In 1865 he took orders in the Roman Catholic church and was thenceforth known as Abbe Liszt. It is said of him that as a pianist he has never been equalled. His compositions were In them he showed an indisposition to be governed by recognized forms. He may be said to have created a new school in music, which aims more at the expression of the emotions than the observance of conventional formulas. It was he who introduced Wagner to the world, and it was in the midst of a Wagnerian festival at Beyreath in 1886 that he died.

THE HABIT OF POSING

Laughter is as essential to life as the sunshine, and the majority of people, women especially, do not realize this fact to their last-ing unhappiness. If there is one evil more than another for which modern novelists are responsible it is the bringing to the fore of the so-called problems, more particularly the problems of married life, dilating upon them, enlarging upon them, giving them a significance which they do not possess, treating them as though they were matters of grave import, when nine times out of ten the difficulties that lead to divorce or tragedy of some kind in the books, are simple affairs that might be easily adjusted by any sensible husband and wife, if the participants would only face the issue for what it was worth, though of course in that case there would be no story to tell, no problem to discuss. The reader of such books, if for instance, she be a married woman, attracted by the romantic setting and elaboration of what is nothing more than a tempest in a teapot, and having experienced the same domes-tic vexations, fondly pictures herself in the same position as the much-written-of heroine in the novel, and speedily adopts the position of "poseur" and imagines the life she is living is in no sense less vitally interesting from the standpoint of the morbid literary dissector, than the life portrayed between the pages of the problem novel, and she speedily brings about a series of scenes and climaxes, often disastrous in their results.

Now the most of us lead commonplace sort of existances fortunately, with tragedy very far removed from us. We have our sorrows and our disappointments, but they are balanced by our hopes and our joys, and if we would allow ourselves we should probably be contented enough. For real griefs God sends us compensations sometime, but there is no

recompence for trouble which we deliberately bring upon ourselves, by making a tragedy out of what is at best a comedy, and more often a farce, which we can laugh away at its beginning, but if we allow it to grow an endless amount of tears will not help us to forget.

How many of us spend our time in posing as being something we are not and can never hope to me. The simple-minded pretend to be wise; the domesticated woman, sane and wholesome at heart effects helplessness and frivolity. A man of lovable qualities adopts a pessimistic attitude; the studious man is outwardly flippant; a callow unsophisticated youth plays the part of a synic grown bitter through experience; a young girl totally ig-norant of the ways of the world prides her-self on her air of being thoroughly blase. Most of us are actors, not in the sense that Marcus Aurelius meant when he bade us be faithful to whatever part the Master had given us to play on the stage of life, but actors in a smaller sense, in our everyday attitude before our friends, and very often before ourselves, for with many of us it has grown to be second nature, this posing as something we are not. So when vexing things happen we magnify them out of all proportion to suit whatever pose we have adopted, and we shed tears, figuratively, if not literally, over woes that if we had the common sense to face with our eyes open to their real significance would at most cause but a passing frown or sigh.

Someone recently wrote an article upon "our over-developed sense of humor," and while the author was undoubtedly right in the view he took, for most of us in our attitude of flippancy laugh at many things which should be held too sacred for ordinary discussion at all, and make light of those things which require grave consideration, at the same time we take our own individual selves far too seriously, making mountains out of molehills, and tragedies out of comedies. The sense of humor has been aptly described as the "saving sense." If we would only permit it to do so it might save us many a sorrow. Half of our griefs are imaginary, and if we would take an introspective view, and see our real selves and the attitude that we adopt when we are making ourselves miserable, the ludricous falseness of our position would in nine cases out of ten arouse our risible faculties, and bring the honest laughter than which there is, nothing that is a more potent banisher of sorrow.

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas Carlyle

Thomas Carlyle was born in 1795, and was one of the greatest modern philosophers. His life seems to have been a peculiarly sad one and his misery was no doubt due to a very large extent to "that hag Dyspepsia," from which disease he suffered continually. Great though the intellect may be, unless our physical health be good, we can for the most part only theorize about the triumph of mind over matter, and dyspepsia is likely to produce an excessively morbid sensibility almost in spite of the will of the sufferer. Carlyle studied at first for the ministry; later he took up the study of law for a short time. He then became a teacher, and in 1826 married Jane Welch, and retired to a farm in Craigenputtock, where he began to write his essays. His domestic life was as unhappy as his single life had been. He died in 1881. His greatest work is probably his "History of the French Revolution," though his "Sartor Resartus" is a book with which the most of us are familiar and contains some of the noblest passages in any of his works. The following is from "Past and Present":

Labor

For there is a perennial nobleness and even sacredness in work. Were he never so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always in a man that actually and earnestly works: in idleness alone there is perpetual despair. Work, never so mammonish, mean, is in communication with Nature; the real desire to get work done will itself lead one more and more to truth, to Nature's appointments and regulations which are truth.

The latest gospel in this world is, know thy work and do it. "Know thyself": long enough has that poor self of thine tormented thee; thou wilt never get to know it I believe. Think it not thy business this of knowing thyself; thou art an unknowable individual; know what thou canst work at and work at it like a Hercules. That will be thy better plan. Destiny on the whole has no other way of cultivating us except by work. A formless chaos, once set in revolving, grows round and ever rounder; ranges itself by mere force of gravity into strata, sperical courses; it is no onger a chaos, but a round compacted world. What would become of the earth did she cease to revolve? . . Hast thou looked on the Potter's wheel, old as the prophet Ezekiel, and much older? Rude lumps of clay, how they spin themselves up, by mere whirling, into beautiful circular dishes. And fancy the most assiduous Potter, but without his wheel, reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous botches, by mere kneading and baking. Even such a Potter were Destiny with a human soul that would rest and lie at ease, that would not work or spin. Of an idle unevolving man, the kindest Destiny, like the most assiduous Potter without wheel, can bake or knead nothing but a botch: let her spend on him what expensive coloring, what gilding and enamelling she will, he is but a botch. Not a dish; no, a bulging, kneaded, crooked, shambling, squint-cornered

amorphous botch, a mere enameled vessel of dishonor. Let the idle think of this. Blessed is he who hath found his work, let him ask no other blessedness.

From "Heroes and Hero-Worship" Looking round on the noisy inanity of

the world, words with little meaning, actions with little worth, one loves to reflect on the great Empire of Silence. The noble, silent men, scattered here and there, each in his own department; silently thinking, silently working; whom no morning newspaper makes men-They are the salt of the earth. A country that has none or few of these is in a bad way. Like a forest which had no roots; which had all turned into leaves and boughs which must soon wither and be no forest. Woe for us if we had nothing but what we can show or speak. Silence, the great Empire of Silence, higher than the stars, deeper than the kingdom of Death. It alone is great; all else is small. I hope we English will long maintain our grand talent "pour le silence. Let others that cannot be seen without standing on barrel-heads, to spout and to be seen of all the market-place, cultivate speech exclusively—become a most green forest without roots. So Solomon says: "There is a time to speak; but also a time to keep silence." And now by way of counterpoise to this of silence, let me say that there are two kinds of ambition: one wholly blamable, the other laudable and inevitable laudable and inevitable . . . the selfish wish to shine over others, let it be accounted poor and miserable. "Seekest thou great things, seek them not," this is most true. And yet I say, there is an irrepressible tendency in every man to develop himself according to the magnitude which Nature has made him of; to speak out, to act out, what Nature has laid in him. This is proper, fit, inevitable; nay, it is, a duty and even the summaries of duties for man. The meaning of life here on earth might be defined as consisting in this: To unfold yourself, to work what thing you have the faculty for. It is a necessity for the human being, the first law of our existance. Coleridge beautifully remarks that the infant learns to speak by this necessity it feels. We will say therefor: To decide about ambition whether it is bad or not—you have two things to take into view. Not the coveting of the place alone, but the fitness for the man of the place withal: that is the question. . . . Nature, I say, has provided amply that the silent great man shall strive to speak withal.

MR. FRASER'S "PEBBLES AND SHELLS

Mr. Donald Fraser has just issued a little book of verses which his many friends will welcome very gladly. Some of the poems have appeared before in Canadian and American periodicals, Mr. Fraser having begun sometime ago to make a reputation for himself as a writer of verse. His poems deal with various subjects, love, religion, patriotism, his children's poems being among the best: The first number in the book, in which the writer declares his mission, we reproduce

My Mission When I would launch my fragile craft On Thought's vast boundless sea, The waves upcurl in awful swirl Of mystic revelry, And overwhelm my puny bark, And well-nigh smother me.

And so I e'en content myself, And wander on the marge Of that grand tide I may not ride, And scan its sky-rim large: Of follow with my fancy's eye Another's outbound barge.

Anon I gather from the strand A pretty pebble clear, A sea-flower or sounding shell, Then send them far and near In thopes that some the magic main Through them might see and hear. The Poet

The Sage enquires with bended head To find the truth of things; The Harper, too, in search of light, Upsoars on dreamy wings; But with serene, unclouded brow, The poet sees, and sings.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM ON "MAKING UP"

My idea in "making up" for a part in grand opera has always been to sink myself entirely, and present, as well as lay in my power, such a portrait as the author and com-poser might have had in mind.

This is to be derived from the context of words and music, and is scarcely to be explained. An inner sense guides me and should guide everyone on the stage. Costume merey, does not denote a character.

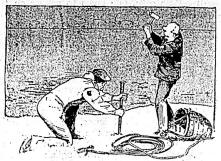
"'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother," Hamlet says. A blond wig, or moustachios, a red shirt, or suit of mail may be worn, the actor may "paint an inch thick and yet forever be himself and never "the part."

To my way of thinking all should be true to make the illusion complete. Some actors and many singers, however, lack just this special qualification in their art, though perhaps possessing everything else that is requisite to carry off the situation to the utmost advan-

We should remember that we are living (Continued on Page Nine)

Methods of Egg Gathering From the Cliffs By the Sea

One of the few professions not yet over crowded is the gathering of sea birds' eggs as carried on by the natives of Orkney. unique industry seems to violate some of the best grounded of business maxims. That there is "plenty of room at the top is hope-



FREPARING FOR THE DESCENT

lessly untrue in the egg-gathering line of busi-Half way down there is room enough and eggs are plentiful. At the foot of the cliff one has the greatest luck of all! Cliff work also forms a conspicuous exception to another generally accepted maxim—that it is easier to go down than up. Strange as it may seem, cliff climbing the upward journey is easier

than the downward one.

Most of the men who go egg-gathering enter into it with as much zest as does the sportsman with his gun or the angler with his rod. In fact, the work is very much of a sport, and is followed as often for its inherent excitement as for the value of the eggs when gathered. Cliff climbing is perhaps the most dangerous employment in the world. A false step, a slight stumble, the losing of a foot-hold, and without the slightest warning the climber is launched into eternity. But, with all its dangers, such is the fascination of scaling giddy heights, creeping along pre-carious ledges, and literally cheating fate at every few laps, that if one becomes expert in cliff-climbing, it is hardly possible to abandon it. It goes without saying that to descend a 200 ft. to 500 ft. crag is not quite so easy as dancing on the polished floor of a ballroom. It requires a cool head, strong muscles, and great judgment to overcome the difficulties with which this perilous work is encompassed. That these faculties are by no means rare is ex-emplified by the following incident, told of one of the more daring and successful of the Ork-ney cragsmen. He was slowly edging his way along a narrow and uncertain ledge on an exceedingly steep cliff. Just before reaching projecting corner that required the most skilful, negotiation the found he had absentmindedly put the wrong foot foremost. Going back was impossible. He stopped short, slowly drew out his snuffbox with one hand, and

Carefully replacing the box, he flattened himself against the cliff wall, and gave a comical frog-like little jump. He had got the right foot foremost and was safe! Later, on coming to the top, a companion who had noticed the dangerous fix he was in asked him why, at that critical moment, he took snuff. Speaking in the vernacular, he naively answered, "Eh, mon, I needed it!" Sometimes a man goes egg-gathering alone, carrying his life in his hands, for in case of accident no help is pos-Usually, however, egg-hunters join together in bands of about half-a-dozen, and even then find the job almost too much for

Imagine a cliff 300 feet in height. The scream of the sea fowl and a glance over the edge show it to be the nesting place of thousands of gulls and guillemots. Looking down from such a height, if one is not used to it, makes one feel giddy, for the face of the cliff is almost perpendicular. At intervals of from 20 feet to 60 feet there are projecting ledges, some almost flat on the top, and others sloping outwards at a dangerous angle. On these, and in the wide crevices, the sea-birds lay their Sometimes they have well-constructed nests, at other times they merely scrape holes

their united efforts.



WORKING DOWN A LEDGE.

in the sand, and the eggs lie exposed on the bare rock. This is the place for commencing

length, is driven half-way into the firm, heath-ery turf at the cliff top, well back from the



NEGOTIATING A DIFFICULT LEDGE.

edge, so as to secure a thoroughly substantial

A strong rope with a loop at one end has turn given to it round the iron bar, and a couple of the cliff-men stand ready to lower a companion as required. Into the loop steps the man who is to go down first. Grasping the rope, he slides over disappears. One of the others, from a point of vantage, follows his every movement and signals his orders. The cragsmen who has gone down is armed with a large, hive-shaped basket, called a "casie," slung over his shoulder, for carrying the eggs. Round his waist is a second rope, to be used when the first is almost run out, and also for emergencies. But he is already on the first ledge, a flat, narrow one, presenting no special difficulties. Getting out of the loop he leaves the rope, and first goes four or five yards to the right and then as far to the left. Quickly he gathers all the eggs within reach, and in a few minutes he is going down again. He can no longer hear voices from above, and communicates by signal only. The next resting place is a huge ledge sloping away sea-wards at a terrific angle, and almost destitute of safe foothold. But he rarely hesitates. Sometimes he is in sight and sometimes hidden between shelving rocks. Without coming to

disappears altogether from view. The moments pass, the watcher on the top looks anxious and thinks of going down to see what is wrong, when suddenly a head appears, the well-known basket comes in sight, and all is well.

If many eggs have been secured another rope is lowered, the basket carefully fastened, pulled up, and again returned empty. The limit of the egg gatherer's rope from above has been reached, however, and the man below must manage for himself. Now it is that the use of the spare rope comes in. He unwinds it from his waist, secures it to as good a hold as he can, and with the help of this down he goes, and down again. He is once more out of sight of the watchers above. As he goes lower and lower he searches every ledge and crevice with care. It is here that his skill is severely tested. When he has left his rope hanging, all-he has to hold by may be a projection of rock or a tuft of rough grass growing from some cranny, and on these his life may The heights above him seem to swim in their appalling steepness, the head grows dizzy, and the heart faint. Far below the long billows roll in, with a deep boom that sounds ominous and terrible. But the cragsman never stops to notice. He steps from ledge to ledge and point to point, agile and surefooted. He has been down almost to the water's edge, and is now mounting up and up. Ah! there is a nest he must have missed on the way down.



SEARCHING THE BEACH.

It rests with its three beautifully mottled eggs on a narrow ledge far out to the left. It is

ing out towards it. This time, however, he is moving very slowly, using great caution, and testing his foothold at every step. Good heavens! He is gone, the footing has given way. No! there he is still, but lower down!



RETURNING WITH THE KIT PACKED UP.

As he felt himself go he drove his fingers into that long grass skirting the whole length of the ledge and beyond, and thus miraculously saved his life. Raising himself, he places the eggs gently in his basket and edges along to the rope once more. He ascends and is soon in sight of the dangling loop of the upper rope. His appearance from below is hailed with a shout of relief from those on the cliff top. He seats himself in the loop once more and gives the signal. Here and there the cliff slopes inward, and it is beyond the power of man to scale it by hand alone. The men on the top pull strongly, and up he goes. Reaching a projecting ledge he pushes himself outward and clear of it as the rope tightens. Then up again. At last, with a long strong pull all together, he is landed on the edge of Big brown hands clutch him and pull him into safety. It is now another cragsman's turn to go down. By nightfall every man will have filled his basket or "casie" with eggs and be on the homeward march as quietly as though he were merely returning from an ordinary day's work.-John A. R. Gray.

Ninety-nine of a hundred may be worthless, but we should go and find the hundredth.

O world, as God had made it! All is beauty; And knowing this, is love, and love is duty. -Browning.

Naval Power of United States

The American navy ranks today among the naval powers of the world. Only Great Britain surpasses it. France, which for many years has held second place, has given way to the United States, while Germany, long a rival of the United States, is a

The wonderful strides made by the United States navy are set forth by a statement just prepared by the navy department. It gives the ratings of the world's naval powers. Great Britain, maintaining its policy of supporting a navy equal to the combined forces of the two strongest naval powers, easily holds first place. In the table prepared by the navy department the United States is ranked third. On the basis of the fleet as it exists today the United States would be second. Only when vessels under construction are included in the estimate does France surpass the United States. The official table, however, fails to give credit for the two 25,000-ton battleships authorized at the last con-When these are added to the United States table it gives a total which puts our navy in second place, with a clear lead over

The fighting ships of the American navy aggregate the enormous total of 685,000 tons Other vessels embracing a tonnage of 135,000 are under coast construction. The total tonnage, built and building, aggregates 820,000. The best France can show against this is, built, 629,000 tons; building 172,000 tons; total, 801,000.

Germany, which was long a source of worry to the Washington government, has been distanced by the United States in the matter of naval strength. The Kaiser has a total tonnage available at present of 524,000 tons. He has building 1,369,000 tons of warships, giving him a total force of 693,000 tons. At the time of the Spanish war, Germany's navy was stronger than that of the United States. The great boom given to our navy following the struggle with Spain resulted in overhaul-

ing Germany.
The Japanese navy on paper should give no serious concern to our strategists. total tonnage of Japanese warships, built and building, is not much more than half that of the United States. It aggregates 445,000 tons. Most of this, however, represents fin-It aggregates 445,000 ished vessels, as Japan has only 73,000 tons of warships under construction.

In computing the fighting powers of a

navy the most important factor is battleship Here the United States navy shows up in an especially gratifying manner. More than fifty per cent, of its tonnage is represented by ships of the battle line. Of the total tonnage of 820,000, 450,000 tons represents battleships of the first class. France has a battleship tonnage of 330,000 tons. The vessels represented by this tonnage are as follows: United States, 31; France, 24; Germany, 28; Japan, 13.

Great Britain also realizes the value of battleships, although her percentage of ton-

nage is less than that of the United States. Of a total tonnage of warships, built and building, aggregating 1,872,000, only 866,000, or less than fifty per cent, is made up of first-class battleships. Great Britain has sixty-eight of

The United States is sadly deficient in the matter of torpedo boats and destroyers. All the European nations go in heavily for these treacherous vessels. This is made necessary by the close geographical association of the rival powers of Europe and the fact that torpedo boats are depended upon largely for coast defence purposes. France leads all nations in this style of equipment. She has an enormous flotilla of 266 torpedo boats and 72 destroyers. Great Britain has 61 torpedo boats and 167 destroyers. Germany has 85 destroyers and 42 torpedo boats.

Japan's equipment of torpedo boats is almost double that of the United States. She has 57 destroyers and 63 torpedo boats. The United States has 31 destroyers and 32 torpedo boats. We are also behind European nations in the matter of submarines. France leads here again with a total of 94, as against Great Britain's 60 and Germany's six. Japan has 1c submarines, while the United States has 19. The navy department's table includes only

vessels which may properly be called modern. It excludes all vessels over twenty years old unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed since 1900. The strength of the leading naval powers, including vessels built and building, is as follows:
Battleships-Great Britain, 58; United

States, 31; France, 24; Germany, 28; Japan, 13. Coast defence vessels—England, none; United States, 11; France, 11; Germany, 8;

Armored cruisers-England, 38; United States, 12; France, 23; Germany, 10; Japan, 13.
Cruisers—Great Britain, 88; United States,
animals?"

39; France, 26; Germany, 43; Japan, 20. Torpedo boat destroyers-Great Britain, 167; United States, 31; France, 72; Germany, 85; Japan, 57. Forpedo boats—Great Britain, 71; United

States, 32; France, 266; Germany, 42; Japan, Submarines — Great Britain, 60; United

States, 19; France, 94; Germany, 6; Japan, 10. Russia ranks sixth in the list of naval powers and after Japan, with a total tonnage of 320,000. Then comes Italy, with 284,000 tons, and Austria with 148,000.

When it comes to paying the bill for maintaining the navy, the United States again claims second place. Only Great Britain ex-pends more money annually in supporting her navy than does the United States. When one considers the enormous armada supported by England and compares her expense with that of the United States, it forces a suggestion that they know more about economical ad-ministration over there than our officials in the navy department do.

With a navy considerably more than double ours in size. Great Britain's naval expenditures last year were only about \$27,000,000 greater. The estimated expenses for this year are:

England, \$171,000,000; United States, \$121-000,000; Germany will expend a round \$100,000,000 on her navy this year. France will expend \$66,000,000, and Japan will be content with a modest \$36,000,000.

IS MAN ALONE ETERNAL?

"We claim that the after-life of animals is inseparably connected with that of our own species," said Mr. Ernest Bell, editor of The Animals' Friend, at the International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress in London.
"We find in the animal the identical quali-

ties and faculties in various stages of development which we find in ourselves-not only bodily feelings, but the higher faculties also, such as memory, reason, love, sympathy, and self-sacrifice. That some of the domesticated animals have a well developed moral sense and a conscience will hardly be denied by any one who has associated intimately with

"The essential unity of the animal and human mind is strongly evidenced by the telepathic communication which has been

found to exist between them.
"Will any candid-minded person venture to affirm that if there is an individual after-life

Canadian Triumph

A farewell dinner was given recently at the Gaiety Restaurant, London, by Northern Nigerian officials to Sir Percy Girouard on his relinquishing the government of Northern Nigeria to take up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate. Mr. E. A. Speed, Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria, presided.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Percy Girouard, said that the occasion

marked the severance of a connection between the governor and themselves of the most pleasant and satisfactory description. When he took up the office of governor, Sir Percy was no stranger to hard work or high official position, but it was not an easy task for anyone to follow a man of the ability and strenuous character of Sir Frederick Lugard. In the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway, Sir Percy Girouard cut himself loose from all traditions and entered upon an entirely new system, with the result that they saw today. The construction of that railway was one of his titles to fame as governor. Another was the question of the settlement of the land tenure. By studying the native law on the subject he had formulated a system of land tenure which, while it preserved to the great hereditary chiefs their ancient seigneurial rights, established in beneficial ownership the tillers of the soil, and had, in addition, provided a source of revenue for the Protectorate which in the fulness of time would enable the government to dispense with most, if not all, other forms of taxation.

Sir Percy Girouard, who was cordially received, paid a tribute to the work done by Sir Frederick Lugard and General Morland, and, after some remarks on the Bano-Kano Railway, said he did not think they would have carried out so successfully their first year's work if it had not been for the assistance given by the Elder Dempster Company and Sir Alfred Jones. With regard to the land tenure in Northern Nigeria, it had been based primarily on old native laws and customs and with a desire to accord fair treatment to those commercial undertakings which desired to develop the country on reasonable lines. He was hopeful that this policy would meet with the approval of the home authorities. If it did he felt sure they would see great bene-fits from it. It was merely a change from a communal system of tenure, such as was prevalent in most parts of Africa, to a national system of tenure which provided for the due

expansion of the people and did not allow for the personal greed of any one. He was hopeful that under such a system revenue would grow in Northern Nigeria to such an extent as would allow of the practical exclusion of all other forms of taxation. It had never been the object of himself or of his predecessor, Sir Frederick Lugard, to obtain revenues which were not legitimately due both to the native governments and to the Central Government by the peoples whose rights and interests they felt themselves bound to look after. (Cheers.) They regarded themselves, whether governors, administrators, or residents, as trustees for the natives, and he believed that that ideal had been faithfully carried out. There was need of patience in dealing with the natives. If they attempted to frog-march those people over bridges of centuries in a few years we should lose, he would not call it the loyalty, for that was not a word which was applicable to the case, but the affection which we ought certainly to gain.

A Butcher's Device.

An entirely practical use of homing pigeons is the invention of a butcher's son, who employs his birds regularly to carry orders from outlying districts—presumably where there are no telephones—to his father's shop. The plan works excellently.

When the boy goes to collect orders he takes six of his fastest birds in a trap with After he has gone a mile or two and collected a dozen orders, he liberates a pigeon , with the slips enclosed in a little metal case attached to the bird's foot. Before many minutes have elapsed these orders are in the delivery wagon on the way to the customers

At the various stages of his round, which usually takes three shours, the other birds with more orders are set free, and by the time the shop is reached all the orders received by this pigeon post have been dispatched.

What Is Fame?

The crow and the bird of paradise were

talking about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are only known to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers on the hats of the society women."

The crow laughed sardonically. "That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes."

LY TOPICS LLLUSTRATE

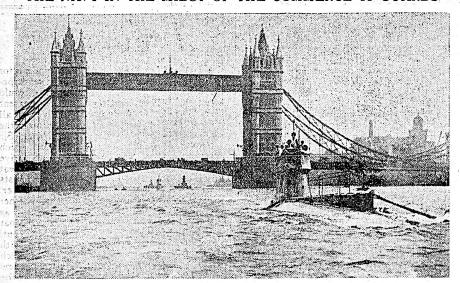


THE MARCH OF 1,200 BLUE JACKETS THROUGH LONDON

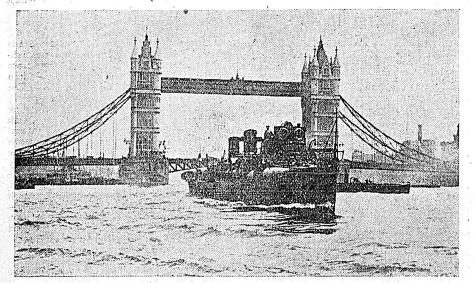


On the occasion of the visit of the fleet to the Thames, when warships to the number of 150 lined that famous waterway, twelve hundred blue-jackets were landed as representatives of the great fighting force afloat. The illustration shows them passing Mansion House.

THE NAVY IN THE MIDST OF THE COMMERCE IT GUARDS



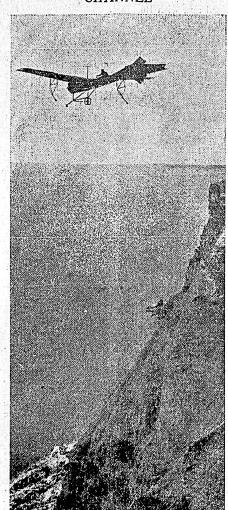
On Her Way from the High Seas to Westminster: A Submarine at the Tower Bridge



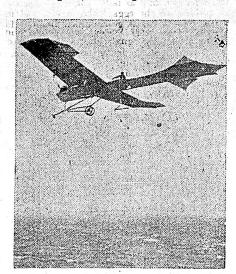
A Hornet of the Sea in an Unusual "Nest": A Torpedo-Boat at the Tower Bridge.

There is little doubt that the Londoner has been paying greater attention to the torpedo-boats and the submarines during the display in the Thames than to any other vessels of the Fleet, for the simple reason that these two types of vessel were allotted stations in the very heart of the City. Four submarines, for instance, had stations off the Houses of Parliament; and two others were seen off the Temple Pier. Of the torpedo-boats, two were stationed opposite Somerset House, and four by Westminster Bridge. Four others and the "Hazard" had place between the Tower Bridge and London Bridge.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO FLY THE FAIREST SOCIALIST OF THEM ALL ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL



Hubert Latham on his 50 H. P. "Antoinette "" Monoplane Starting from the High Cliff at Sangatte, France



Latham's Monoplane Flying Above the Sea in Its Cross-Channel Flight

Hubert Latham, the successful driver of the "Antoinette IV" monoplane, after elaborate preparations, attempted the trip early on the morning of July 19. The illustration shows him leaving the cliff at Sangatte (near Calais) and also flying above the Channel. Unfortunately the motor stopped after the monoplane had been in flight about sight. monoplane had been in flight about eight minutes, and the machine came down in the As the water was not rough, and as the built-up wings of the monoplane were airtight and covered with water-proof material, the machine floated gently upon the waves' until picked up by the French torpedo-boat destroyer "Harpon," which had been sent out ahead for this purpose. Latham was found at ease in his seat, smoking a cigarette. The monoplane was somewhat damaged in getting it aboard the destroyer. As is well known, M. Louis Bleriot accomplished the journey a few days later.

ATE THE SLUG

This sadly disloyal story found its way from quite exalted lips to rather humbler ears, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. At luncheon at Buckingham Palace the other day one of the young princes of Wales began, "Oh! grandpapa," when the King interposed with some severity, "Little boys should be seen and not heard. Go on with your luncheon and don't talk." Collapse of small prince. To him presently the King relently—"Well, now you can say what you are going to say." Prince, with a world of meaning—"Too late, grandpapa; too late." The King—"Nonsense! If it was worth saying five minutes ago it is worth saying now." Prince, firmly—"No. grandpapa. There was a great enormous slug in your salad, and you've eaten him."



Francis Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, is daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard. She was born December 10, 1861, and married in 1881 the Earl of Warwick. She has two sons and two daughters. Lady Warwick is a well-known society leader, and prominently identified with many public movements. She is a Poor Law Guardian. She founded a college for training the daughters of professional men in dairying, bee-keeping and poultrykeeping; also a scientific and technical school for boys and girls, and a home for crippled children. She is president of several women's organizations, is an ardent Socialist and a strong Suffragette. Her recreations are gardening and horseback riding. She has written several books. Lady Warwick is very wealthy in her own right, being the owner of 23,000

"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN"



The Young Shah of Persia

A GENUINE ROYAL LOVE MATCH



Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the youngest of the four daughters of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly Duke of Edinburgh, has married the infante Alfonso of Orleans, son of Prince Antoine of Orleans and the Infanta Eulalia. The wedding took place without the permission of King Alfonso, with the result that the young-King of Spain has deprived his cousin of his titles and dignities. The marriage, which was celebrated at Coburg, had been contemplated for at least a year, but the difference in the religions of Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice caused it to be opposed very strongly, not only by the Prince's family, but by the Pope. The Infante Alfonso is a first cousin of the King of Spain; Princess Beatrice is a cousin of the Queen of Spain.

ND THEIR COUSI

From the London Times

It is recorded that once upon a time a pack of wolves raided a monastery and punctiliously ate each monk whose opinions smacked of heresy, the brothers who were theologically sound being left unscathed. Let this act of pious discrimination then be set to the credit of the wolves at once, for most of their record in what is to follow will be found black enough. The lion, with all its shortcomings, stands not unworthily for the majesty of beasthood. We use the tiger as an image of reckless courage; even the bear, however surly, has a certain blunt, bucolic honesty which makes it almost a But the wolf, the "blood-happy" wolf, for all that it suckled Romulus and was the companion of Odin, represents nothing but cowardice and skulking cruelty. In holy writ, whether in the Old or the New Testament, it appears always in one of two lights, either as "evening wolf" and "wolf of the evenings' or as "ravening." And these two phrases sum up fairly the wolf's character. In daylight it keeps as a general rule in hiding, and almost any hole or crack in earth or rock or ruined monastery will serve it for a lair. As twilight darkens to night-entre chien et loup-when its gray form slips by on silent padding feet invisible, it comes out to hunt, whether singly, in pairs, or with the pack, and then to all things weaker than itself it becomes ruthlessness personified, killing where it can, as among a flock of sheep, far in excess of the amount that it can eat. And, like many bullies, it is, when left to its own resources, a coward. Almost every animal when at bay will fight to the last with desperation; but there is abundant testimony to the fact that a wolf, when finally cornered so that it knows escape to be hopeless, so loses heart that often it will cower and suffer itself to be killed without resistance. On the other hand, when hunting in company, so strong is the pack-instinct, the individual wolf not seldom seems to lose all sense of its particular danger, throwing away its own life with apparent indifference, as if conscious that only so can victory be won for the pack as a whole; and in the days when almost every beast was held up as an exemplar of some human virtue it is perhaps curious that no apologist was found to glorify the wolf as the type of the self-sacrificing citizen—the Curtius-patriot ready to fling himself to death for the common good. But it is a poor kind of courage which has to be forced into being by the backing of overwhelming num-bers. The pack, however, takes its heroes to itself, seldom failing, even at the risk of delaying the general assault, to eat the comrade. who has devoted himself to the people's cause.

How terrible a thing the wolf-pack may be perhaps best illustrated by the story that in 1812 a party of twenty-four French soldiers was rushed by a veritable wolf-army. men are said to have sold their lives dearly, killing between two hundred and three hundred of their assailants, but in the end they were overborne and nothing was left of them but some bones, their arms, and scraps of uniforms Mr. Roosevelt records that the 'great grey timber wolf of North America, when in sufficient strength, will pull down even the grisly. So Thomson:

"Assembling wolves in raging troops descend And, pouring o'er the country, bear along, Keen as the North Wind sweeps the glossy

All is their prize. They fasten on the steed Press him to earth and pierce his mighty heart.

Nor can the bull his awful front defend Or shake the murdering savages away.

Not without reason was January once the "wolf month"—the time when, pressed by hunger, the wolves gathered into the largest packs and swept out to scour the frozen country on their tireless feet. Woe then to horses, sheep, or cattle left exposed and to the traveller whom the pack might find too far from

'Woe to the broken door!

Woe to the loosened gate, And the groping wretch whom sleety fogs On the trackless moor belate!"

Nor without reason was it that in Scotland they prayed, "From wolves and all other kinds of wild beasts, deliver us, O Lord!" From Scotland wolves seem to have been exterminthe end of the In Ireland they lingered into the early decades of the eighteenth, about two centuries after they had disappeared from England. The history of the wolf in the British Isles has been traced in detail by various writers, notably Mr. Harting, and has been recently summarized by Mr. Millais in his "Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland'; so that the chief features of the story are well known-what efforts Edgar made to put an end to the scourge, and how he exacted an annual tribute of 300 wolf-skins from the Welsh king; how refuges or "spittals" were erected in various parts of both England and Scotland, where travellers might take sanctuary from the wandering beasts; how Mary Queen of Scots took part in a great wolf-hunt, letting slip the hounds herself. Many lands were granted at divers times on wolf-head tenure. Laws enacted that barons should assemble all people within their baronies to hunt the wolves three, or sometimes four, times a year, and any man who failed to turn out at the summons was fined. The reward for killing a wolf varied at different times and in different parts of the kingdom from two shillings to a living ox! or again it was a sum equal to one penny for every resident in the parish in which the beast was killed.

That the individual wolf may be a beauti-

ful animal any one can satisfy himself by looking at Blanca and Lobo, the two splendid North American timber wolves now in Regent's Park, presented to the society by Mr. William Ruston. Even at this season of the year, when they are out of coat, they are extraordinarily handsome beasts, and a son of theirs in the next cage is perhaps as fine as his When they are excited as at the prospect of food, their grace and elasticity, the ease with which they spring ten and twelve feet up the sides of the cage, to land again almost noiselessly on their feet, put even the suppleness of the great cats to shame. One understands then something of the terrible speed at which the wolf-pack can cover The present writer, on a fastish pony once tried to cut off a timber wolf which crossed a plain in daylight-a good fair race of about equal distance to the hypothetical meeting point. The wolf was well aware of what was in progress, but beyond swinging ff obliquely to make the race a trifle longer it made no effort to escape by direct flight, nor did it seem to hasten its pace from what ooked like the most leisurely of canters. But it had a good three hundred yards in hand at the point where the courses crossed. So leisurely and effortless does the wolf's gait look that it is difficult except by putting it to some such test, to believe that it travels at any great rate of speed; yet, as Colonel Percy "a wolf in the evening, when empty, will lope along just ahead of good greyhounds till the latter lie down exhausted." None the less, wolves are run down by dogs. In Russia especially borzois are trained for the purpose and are said to overhaul the beast without much difficulty. But no dog would live with a wolf in a day-long run.

Seeing the wolves in the gardens being fed, one understands, too, why it is that we speak of a man as "wolfing" his meals. The wolf has a reasonably catholic taste in foods; but it seems absurd that it should exhibit any preferences whatever; for a lump of meat larger than a man's fist makes no more check on its way down a wolf's throat than a letter does when dropped into a pillar box. It is method of feeding made necessary by the habit of hunting in packs, when every member of the pack is probably hungry, and seldom is a kill large enough to furnish a meal all round. In such circumstances the individual wolf has no time to trifle with its food, and the animal which wasted time in chewing would soon die of starvation. Watching the performance (it has all the appearance of a trick which has been carefully rehearsed) one knows how the wolf in Grimm's story came to swallow the young kids whole, so that the mother-goat, finding the destroyer of her progeny asleep, cut him open and released her nildren alive, filling their places with stones. We know also why in Scandinavian myth it was in the form of a wolf that the water-demon, brother of Hel, swallowed Odin, nav, how the Fenris wolf and Skoll wolf between them gulped down the gods and the firmament together. Provided the wolf were big enough, there is nothing that it could not swallow whole and instantaneously.

Yet the chief horror of the idea of being torn to pieces by wolves lies perhaps in the thought that death comes, as it were, piece-Certain Red Indians in the southwest portion of the United States are credited with the invention of an ingenious method of disposing of their prisoners, whereby they merely stake them out, pegged down by wrists and ankles, starfish-wise, upon the ground in the immediate vicinity of an ants' nest. The ants can be trusted to do the rest and to do it with expedition. There is something of the same terror, as in the case of a bound man being eaten alive by rats, in the mental image of death at the jaws of a pack of wolves. lion, the tiger, all the large cats, and the bear kill, as it were, outright, primarily with a crushing blow of the paw, and using the teeth only secondarily and as a reserve. But the wolf can deal no killing blow with its paws and it attacks first with the teeth and kills by biting, or rather by snapping and tearing; and where a pack pulls down some large ani-mal, like a stag or horse or ox, one may well believe that before the thing is dead it is aleaten many ready been torn from it and immediately swallowed. But the universal human hatred of the wolf has rested not so much on the fact that, 'assiduous in the shepherd's harms," it kills other animals, or on its method of killing them, nor even upon its occasional waylaying, when "fierce-descending" in a pack, of men and women. In the folk-lore and legend of almost all countries it is invested with the two awful attributes of being an eater of babies and a spoiler of graves. He climbeth the guarding dyke,

He leapeth the hurdle bars, He steals the sheep from the pen

And the fish from the boat-house spars; And he digs the dead from out the sod And gnaws them under the stars.

More than one writer has defended the wolf against the accusation of grave-robbery, and certainly its paws are ill-adapted to digging; but the indictment turns up in too many places, among peoples too wide-sundered to encourage a belief that it is without foundation. That the wolf eats children, not only in myth as the fearsome wer-wolf or loup-garou, but in actual life, is only too well authenticated in other countries besides India. But let the author of "In My Indian Garden," tell the story:

"A nurse lies sleeping on the floor, her charge asleep in her arms. The wolf listens. A house dog far away is answering defiantly the maniac jackals sweeping past him in full cry. Then the wolf bends his furred head and with its thick, warm tongue licks the baby out of its nurse's arms. The poor woman feels the gentle warmth, unconsciously presses the baby closer for a moment, but her grasp begins to relax. The moist soft touch of the wild beast's tongue, its bated breath, melt her fingers open. One by one they loosen their guardian hold, the wrists sink apart, and gently from her bosom the baby slides back against the soft coat of the crouching wolf. It does not wake. The wolf rises. . . The house dog wonders if that was really something which passed between him and the garden wall—thinks not—growls angrily and turns to sleep. But ask the owl sitting on the vinery what it sees that it turns its head over its back. Ask the wheeling bats! Next harvest a little skull will haps be found in the corner of the field, if the jackals have not already rolled it back to its

Thus it is, by the destruction of children, that in India every year the wolf is responsible for the deaths of more human beings than the tiger. Not that it does not, especialy when in company, sometimes attack adults: and horrid tales are told of how in famine times, when the natives are too weak to defend themselves, the wolves grow bold and come out in daylight to kill and feast on men and wo-

No; for the sake of its cousinship to the dog, for the beauty of Blanca and Lobo in their cages there, for its guardianship of the head of St. Edmund, for the part it has played in legend in many characters besides that of "the thunderstricken nurse of Rome." would speak pleasantly of the wolf if one could. It is true that sometimes wolves are tamed and prove faithful to their masters, and that in folk and fairy tales they often figure as the dull-grained fools who are outwitted by the fox, but never in such a way as to excite sympathy with the wolf, which, in story as in real life, is always cunning, if less cunning than the fox, always treacherous, and always cruel. Always, too, it comes to a bad end. And when that end comes we can but fall in with Grimm's kids who "danced round their mother for joy, crying 'The wolf is dead!' The wolf is dead!' "

THE WOLF'S COUSINS.

They are not, perhaps, relations to be proud of, though it might plausibly be argued that they are at least good enough for a wolf, who, after all, has no great reason to give himself airs. Yet on the domestic side—one is almost tempted to say, on the distaff side— the wolf has connexions of the best; for while the evolution of the various breeds of dog is a subject bristling with perplexities, there doubt that alike, from griffon to St. Bernard, have come originally from some member of the wild dog-wolf-fox family, having themselves been crossed and crossed again till it may be that the dog which lies by your fire-side has in its blood a strain from the wild canidae of all the continents. The dogs of many primitive peoples are still only domesticated races of the wolves or jackals of the locality, the Eskimo dog being barely one step removed from the Arctic wolf, just as the dogs of some of the American Indians further south are obviously no more than direct descendants of the timber wolves and coyotes of the neighborhood, with which they still freely interbreed.

He would indeed be a rash naturalist who would undertake to draw a definite line of demarcation between the wolves and jackals, the dogs and the foxes. In the former case such a line would probably have to run somewhere through the cranial cavity of the Indian wolf (Canis Pallipes), and in the coyotes or prairie wolves here in the Gardens one may see how visibly the animal has tended to become a jackal. Of the three adult prairie wolves in these cages, one is so unjackal-like that it is doubtful if it can be pure coyote at American natural sts, it split the coyote up into a number of so-called species where we should recognize at most no more than local races, to one or other of which it may be that this curious animal could be definitely referred; but there is that in its length of limb and large-jointed freedom of movement which is strongly suggestive of a strain of timber wolf. How narrow, again, is the gap which separates dogs from foxes can be seen from the two crab-eating dogs from South America, which no non-expert visitor to the Gardens would dream of calling anything but foxes—as indeed until recently they were officially labelled on these very cages.

It is roughly possible, by the cranial structure, to divide the whole dog family into two, what may be called respectively fox-like and wolf-life, groups, but there are points where the distinction becomes perilously uncertain; and it would be interesting to know how and in what country the first individual split off from whatever was then the common dogwolf stock to develop ultimately into a true fox with a character which is almost half cast. Some female, perhaps, heavy with young, fell out from the pack early in the long chase of whatever was the member of the deer tribe of those days and countries; or it may be that she was driven out, and saved herself from being torn to pieces by the pack only by finding shelter in a hole. There in solitude she became a mother, and in solitude, unable of her own strength to pull down such quarry as the pack had commonly hunted, she learned to live on little things, on lizards and insects and mice; and her young as they grew up, hunted as they saw their mother hunt. Instead of standing up and, as in the old pack fashion, running down their game in open chase, they learned to crouch and crawl, cat-like, close to the ground, to spring out suddenly upon the nibbling coney or the sitting bird, returning always to the hole which had saved their mother from the jaws of the pack. As genera-tion succeeded generation, the family became confirmed in its solitary ways as a tribe of earth-dwellers, hunting under cover. Slowly they lost the stiff, rudder-like tail of the old hard-running days and developed ampler brushes, comfortable perhaps to wrap round noses in the cold earths; which brushes also they learned to switch like a stalking cat. Having need now mostly of silence, no longer communication with their fellows, they forgot the old hunting song of the pack, and the former full-throated howl came to be abandoned for a short yapping bark, sufficient for a signal but which they used so seldom that they came in time not only to hunt and fight but, as the fox does today, die mute. It is only conjecture and conjecture to which many objections can be raised. But somehow or other they have all-wolves, jackals, hunting dogs, tame dogs and foxes-come from the one common stock

There are some who believe, though the evidence seems against them, that certain of the wild dogs, like the Australian dingo-"yellow dog dingo, always hungry, dusty in the sun"-are reversions to the wild state of a race once tame, just as the pariah dogs of various countries have travelled half the road towards becoming wild animals again. As one sees the dingo here in the Gardens, it looks not merely like a domesticated dog, but like a dog of distinctly engaging and amicable kind. Of the fact, well known to all Australians, that the dingo will breed freely with domestic dogs of various sorts, there was until the beginning of the present month evidence enough in the person of an entirely deplorable pup which shared the cage with its parents. A certain eminent living statesman possesses a favorite dog which he commends as being "of several excellent breeds." In the tangled pedigree of this puppy, though its father and mother are both outwardly good dingoes, there must have been interwoven many kinds of dog. It's mother has now been removed to another cage and her place supplied by a new arrival, who in her redder coloring and broader muzzle is perhaps a more typical representative of the true wild breed, while the discreditable pup has gone to a private home in Devonshire, where as it grows up it is to be hoped that the traits of its tame ancestors will outweigh those of the wild.

For the dingo's character belies its gentle looks. "Quarrelsome, sly and treacherous," an Australian naturalist has called it. So sly it is that, according to Mr. Beddard (in "The Cambridge Natural History"), it feigns death with such persistence that an individual has been known to be partly flayed before moving"; and so treacherous that in the days when dingoes were more commonly kept as pets by the colonists than, as a result of bitter experi ence, is the case today, it was no unusual thing for the dog which had been brought up with every tenderness from puppyhood to turn suddenly on its master or mistress, or, what was more frequent, when left in charge of an empty house, to seize the opportunity to raid the sheep-fold or the poultry-runs. such occasions it "ravens" even as the even as the wolf. killing not to satisfy its hunger, but in the unrestrainable fury of a brute instinct, so that, given time enough, it will not leave one fowl or sheep alive. That it does not need much time, moreover, is shown by the statement of Mr. Thomas Ward, that "one dingo in the course of a few hours has been known to destroy several score of sheep." For its fighting ability the same authority ("The Rambles of an Australian Naturalist") declares it to be a match for most domestic dogs of double its size. When wild it hunts in packs which are said sometimes to include as many as a hundred individuals, though from six to a dozen is the common number; and the only Australian animal which it is uncertain if the pack can ever pull down is (in spite of Mr. Kipling) the "old man" kangaroo.

Similarly, the hyena-like Cape hunting dog (a specimen of which may be seen here in these cages is said at times to gather in very large packs; but the largest which Gordon Cumming saw ("A Hunter's Life in South Africa") numbered 40, and that pack he watched kill a koodoo. Mr. Vaughan Kirby also saw a koodoo killed, while Mr. Selous records an instance of one dog, single-handed, tackling a sable antelope. On another occasion, Gordon Cumming saw four dogs pull down a brindled gnu; and these he believed to be the largest animals which the African dog ever kills, questioning their ability to handle a buffalo. On the other hand, the Asiatic red dog or dhole (if it be safe to speak of it as a single species), the largest recorded pack of which is said to have numbered 30, appears beyond a doubt at times to attack and kill the tiger; and one is inclined to doubt whether such negative evidence as that the Australian and African dogs have not been actually known to kill respectively the "old man" or the buffalo can be accepted as conclusive. Eskimo dogs, nominally tame, have more than once been known to tear human beings to pieces; and if wolves can pull down grislies and dholes cope with tigers, it is difficult to believe that any living thing could in the long run hold out against a pack of 40 hungry and desperate Cape hunting dogs. Mr. Lydekker says that the Asiatic dog sometimes kills the domesticated buffalo of India.

A doubt has been suggested above whether there may not be more than one species of dhole or Asiatic wild dog, for it is uncertain that the Malayan race is the same as the Indian. It may be also that there are other quite different species yet to be recorded olonel Pollok, in Burma, saw two presumably wild (though at the time captive) dogs which seem to have been of more or less badger-like habits, "as hairy as Skye terriers, as large as a medium-sized spaniel, and black and white." The Cape hunting dog, again, varies much in coloration in different districts, so that there are those who would divide it into several species; but allowing for all known varieties of tint, one's curiosity is still piqued by the mention by Colonel Patterson of the dog which he saw near Tsavo, "bigger than a collie, with et-black hair and a white-tipped bushy tail." out without any additions from fancy these cousins of the wolf are numerous enough. Besides the various dogs there are in these cages a dozen foxes representing half as many species, silver-grey, and silver-backed foxes, desert and Indian desert foxes, Arctic foxes, and, not least, common foxes, among which is one, white variety. In addition there are the jackals, "the thin jackals," Asiatic and North African, with seven specimens of the latter alone, from Egypt, from Morocco, and from Mogador. And probably if the wishes of the wolf were consulted, of all his relatives he would dispense most cheerfully with the

Few people have been found to say a good word for Tabaqui; the "filthy jackal," Byron bluntly calls it. The Wolves' and Foxes Dens the Gardens are built double-sided so that the animals pass freely through the central partition to one cage or the other; and doubt-less many visitors daily go up one side and down the other and go away believing that they have seen twice as many beasts as they have. With two or three exceptions, where it has been necessary to divide a den in half by shutting the middle door, one can see all the animals from either side; and the sagacious visitor will generally choose to see them from the windward. None of them is savory, wolf, wild dog, fox, or jackal; and in the combined aroma it is not easy to say which animal is responsible for what proportion of the smell. But of the whole tribe it is probably the jackals which smell most industriously. But for that drawback, and it is an ineradicable one, the jackal would make a not unattractive pet, being easier to tame and vastly more reliable than either wolf or wild dog. Wild or tame indeed the jackal is-a jackal.

"Be you the lion to devour your prey

I am your jackal to provide for you. And it is a fact, not literary fancy only, that the jackal lives largely on the leavings of others, whether it be on the rubbish and offal thrown away by man or on the meat of game killed (as in India by the tiger) by other and larger beasts. Of their own initiative it does not appear that jackals normally kill anything more formidable than hares and rabbits and ground-nesting birds, though wounded or ailing animals like deer or antelope and sick sheep and goats often fall a prey to them. Of all the dog family, besides being most odiferous, the jackal is also the most noisy, and those who have once heard the sudden clamor a pack of jackals breaking upon the silence of an Indian night will never forget it. Kindly Bishop Heber ,it is true, spoke of it as "sylvan revelry"; but most Anglo-Indian writers are less generous-"The crash of a brass band bedevilled each throat a end's, every fiend double-throated." In Holy Writ the word fox" in the English version should in all probability be more often read as jackal. The "little foxes that spoil the vines" may refer to either fox or jackal, but the animal of which Samson caught three hundred "and took firebrands, and turned tail to tail, and put firebrands in the midst between the tails. And when he had set the brands on fire, he let them go into the standing corn of the Philistines, and burnt up both the shocks and the standing corn, and the vineyards and the olives"—that animal was, as the Rev. J. G. Wood argued, almost surely a jackal, of which it was then, and would be still, in that locality, more easy to catch three hundred than to take thirty foxes.

But of all these miscellaneous dog-things in the Wolves' and Foxes' Dens, it is curious that the one in which the general public shows most interest is the common English fox. It looks here, beside the wolves and hunting dogs, a poor, scurrying little thing; yet there are few questions more often asked of keepers in the Gardens than: "Can you tell me where I can find a fox?" The Zoological Gardens are educative in many unexpected ways; and it is here that tens of thousands of Englishmen, and that not town-dwellers only, get the opportunity of their lives to see a living fox.—London Times.

A good front frequently conceals a bad heart. Sweet are the thoughts that savor of content;

The quiet mind is richer than a crown.

-Robert Green.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Opening of Shooting Season

By the recent orders-in-council the dates for the open season have been fixed as follows: DEER SHOOTING OPENS ON THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER for that part of Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent thereto south of a line commencing at Little Qualicum river, thence following that stream to its junction with the Alberni road, thence following the Alberni road to the Alberni canal, and remains open until the fifteenth day of December, both days inclusive.

North of this boundary and on all other islands except Queen Charlotte Islands, deer shooting opens on the first day of September and remains open until the same date as above.

DUCKS AND SNIPE may be shot on Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent thereto from the first day of October, 1909, until the twenty-eighth day of February, 1910, both days inclusive.

COCK PHEASANTS, QUAIL AND GROUSE of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island and the islands adjacent thereto, except in North and South Saanich municipalities from the first day of October until the thirty-first day of December, both days in-

GEESE remain open for these districts as by order-in-council of March 23rd, 1909.

GEESE, SNIPE AND DUCKS of all kinds may be sold from the first day of October until the twenty-eighth day of February, 1910, both days inclusive.

OUTDOOR COMMON SENSE

There is probably no one subject in the world on which there is such a jumble of nearknowledge as there is about the wilderness and its ways. A lot of writers have gone to the wilds a few times and have then come back and broken into print with a lot of lurid pipe dreams about "the best outfit" or the "habits of this, that or the other wild creature," putting down all their near-knowledge as certain fact. A lot of manufacturers have had had dreams also, and proceeded to put them into shape as fishing lures or parts of the outfit that everyone should take who leaves his own fireside for a few nights under the sky. Most of this stuff is as useless as a set of parlor furniture. Some of it is fairly good, for it spells comfort in camp, but it means expense and a burden to get it there.

It's like taking along a big beef roast for camp use where a pound of bacon would be better from any point of view.

A man can buy enough different kinds of rods, guns, baits, beds, boots and clothes to fill a steamboat, and they run all the way from indispensable to utter uselessness and range in price from a cent to a thousand dollars.

When we get down to bedrock a trip into the wilderness means just this: A healthy man to start with-grub, clothes, bed, cooking outfit and guns and fishing tackle to fit the job. the trip is to be a week or less the grub problem is best solved by the ration basis, which puts every bit of grub into units of one meal each multiplied by the number of meals and number of persons to give total weight

The ration can be well or badly managed, and the traditions of the wilderness usually make it bad unless experience holds the tiller, in which case the ration will be a mixed diet built with the idea of care of health and stomach, strength-giving properties for hard work, nutriment for the body to take the place of the things used up by the body in performing the work in hand, and, last but not least, the elimination of weight.

The same ideas on a larger or bulk scale should govern the grub list on a longer trip. Here is a ration that I have used on short trips of a week or less in the hardest kind of mountain climbing and trail work with a packsack to carry through the woods on footheart-breaking work, all of it, if you pleaseand yet this ration has stood the test of actual use for years and has proved its worth to my entire satisfaction and to the satisfaction of other practical men time and again: Here it is -all packed in a 34-pound candy box-a full meal in each box and little or no cooking to do: One hardtack, two slices of bacon (cooked or raw, as you choose), two slices of dried beef, one tablespoonful of shelled nuts, one ditto seedless raisins, three dried prunes (raw) one square inch Swiss cheese, four pieces Swiss milk chocolate, four caramels, four macaroons, one tablespoonful of ground coffee, one

This ration contains, in its chemical value, everything needed by the body. It is a square meal that does not overload the stomach and make you slow or drowsy, and you work harder on it and longer than you can on the traditional "bacon and beans" that are supposed to form the mainstay of every camp outfit. I'll have more to say about this ration in

tablespoonful sugar.

The bedding question resolves itself down to this: Warmth, easy transportation and ability to keep dry while used on the ground. Therefore, waterproof quality without weight means that you take a piece of muslin (un-bleached sheeting) such as the women use to make bed sheets out of. Have it as wide and twice as long as your bed; sew a piece of hardtwisted cotton chalk line clear around the edge of it inside a hem to keep it from tearing; then take linseed oil and rub into it until the pores of the cloth are full. Don't paint it on with a brush; don't dip it, or soak it, or anything else, except to rub the oil into the cloth between the palms of your hands, until the cloth won't hold any more. Then stretch it up tightly in the shade and dry for ten days; then put it in the sun and dry three days more, alternate sides up to the sun. Use ordinary boiled linseed oil and nothing else. This makes an absolutely wind-proof, water-proof sheet to lay on the ground to build your bed on, and gives enough length to pull up over the bed after it is made and you can sleep safely and in comfort through a gale of wind, a pouring rain or a snowstorm, and by pulling it up over your head you can dispense with a tent when you have to "go light." You can use it for tent or a fly or make a two-man tepee out of it. The bedding should be two pieces, made as follows: Waterproof khaki, blanket size, lined with a soft all-wool blanket with carded wool between the two just as an ordinary cotton comfort is made. That's all there is to it and it is warm, dry, comfortable, healthy and

Clothing is a matter of personal taste, but it should be selected with an idea of not binding the limbs, of keeping warm but not too warm, and-most important-keeping the wearer dry. A change of underclothing should never be absent, clean and ready to put on in case of a soaking rain, a fall in the river or killing travel that brings one into camp wet with perspiration. Dry underclothing then means good health and rest.

Wool-light, soft, loose-woven-is the best for all except the outside clothes, which must take the strain of contact with brush and dirt. For these Khaki is as good as the market affords.

Shoes should be strong, of the best wearing leather obtainable. Woolen socks are better for hard tramping than cotton, but they should be soft and loose-woven, as everything else of wool should be, and they should be washed daily in clear water to keep them soft and clean, for without the softness and without having them clean they are worthless.

Personal outfit can be curtailed or added to the person sees fit; generally it can be cut down to good advantage rather than added to.

For tramp trips the pack-sack of waterproof canvas, using two long 2-inch straps that run through loops and cross sawbuck fashion over the back of the pack are the best for actual use, and you can make the whole outfit yourself. The whole outfit for packing should weigh not over 60 pounds and this will grill the ordinary man on a ten-hour tramp. I have carried 95 pounds up the mountain trails, but I don't unless I have to, for that is work that is heart-breaking.

Dr. J. A. Allen in vol. xxvi., pp. 233-238, of the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural

Transportation has a lot to do with the whole outdoor question, for the man who travels in a canoe or boat can take easily and comfortably four times the weight and bulk that the pack horse is limited to, and the packhorse can take four times the load of the man who goes afoot and carries his all in his packso there can be no hard-and-fast rule for the assembling of an outfit except this: Don't take a pound of unnecessary weight nor add a useless article to the outfit, and when an article proves useless abandon it then and there. Then you will learn swiftly what not

The cooking outfit is a simple proposition that hardly needs comment.

The matter of guns and fishing tackle is altogether personal and no amount of argument for or against any particular gun or rod would convince the other fellow that it was the right thing, if he had set his heart on having something else; so advice on these subjects from anybody would not be worth the paper it was writen on.

The one best bet, the one most valuable thing for the wilderness traveler, is an inti-mate knowledge of the wilderness itself—its ways and its resources and how to make them useful as you find them. This means a practical study of botany, especially, so that one may identify the plants along the way, and, having identified them, know whether they are good or not, whether eatable or otherwise, and the chemistry of them in actual use, which means to know what the effect will be if you eat them or use them in any way. Couple this with a knowledge of camp usage and woodcraft and the outfit you carry means very lit tle, for you can make the wilderness support

good outdoor man could bet that you could set him down in the wilderness as naked as he was born and without a single thing to work with except what the wilderness affords, and that he could come back to civilization in ninety days, fat, happy, healthy and well clothed—and he'd win.—El Comancho in Out-

THE "WHITE" BEAR OF B. C.

Some important information in regard to the so-called white bear (Ursus kermodei) of Gribbel Island, British Columbia, is given by

History. Two specimens of this bear, in full winter coat, were obtained in October, 1908, and differ considerably in color from the type specimen, which, like others mounted in the Provincial Museum at Victoria, were taken in May. In place of being clear, creamy white, with no trace of brown or black, the new skins have the whole of the top of the head yellowish rufous, while in one the back is conspicu-ously variegated with bands of bright golden Ursus kermodei has hitherto been described as clear, creamy white to the roots of the hairs: but the new specimens differ not only in having the color distinct from that of the body, but the basal portion of the hairs of the body is strongly tinged with buff, ranging in tint from pale to orange buff, and in some places to orange-rufous. "It is perhaps reasonable to suppose," observes Dr. Allen, "that the buffy suffusion so conspicuous in October specimens may become somewhat faded later in the season, but the rich rufous tint of the head could hardly thus disappear. So far as the pelage is concerned, these skins might readily be looked upon as albinistic examples of a normally dark-colored bear. The skull, however, presents distinctive character of some importance, warranting the recognition, for the present at least, of Ursus kermodei as a strongly marked form, and possibly as a good species'." The skull difference consists in the much greater arching of the hind portion of the profile is the Gribbel Island bear as compared with the typical North American black bear. But this difference need not by any means be of specific importance, and it is much more reasonable, as Dr. Allen himself seems to hint, to regard the Gribbel Island bear as a local albinistic race of the black species, under the name of Ursus americanus kermodei.

AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH A LYNX

The shadows of the tall pines were beginning to lengthen when I began to realize that I was turned round. I thought I had a good idea of the direction of camp, but a lake had barred my way on two occasions. It was my first day in this piece of country, and, leaving Big Ike to put the finishing touches to our temporary shack, I had wandered off to get my bearings, and had succeeded in losing them. However, on circling a small lake

I heard the ringing of axes, and then knew. was near a lumber camp, of which Big Ike had told me, and was travelling in the right direction, but was a little farther off camp than I at first thought. I then decided to call at the camp, from which a logging road ran to within half a mile of our shack, rest there a while, and, the moon being full, take the road" home. I soon got on the right side of the cook, and played havoc with the solid camp fare, and sat listening to the men's songs and stories, until I realized that I ought to be "Better not go now, Buddy," the "boss"; "stay here till morning," ever, most lumber camps are tenanted by creatures having more legs than two, so I said that my friend in camp might be getting anxious, thanked him, and set out.

It was a clear frosty night, and the moon was just beginning to herald her approach in the east. The wolves were howling in a valley to the north, but I had heard them too often before to be worried. I had about four miles to go, and the ground was firm and the walking good; but when I left a pine ridge and descended into the low land which ran back from the head of the lake, the dense growth made it unpleasantly dark, especially as some heavy clouds were coming up with the moon.

I was swinging along at a good pace, when suddenly I heard a tiny snap a little on one side of me, and turned round for a second, but, thinking no more of it, went on. A minute or two later the same noise came from the other side of me, followed by the distinct rustle of something moving through the un-derbrush. "Wolf!" flashed through my mind at once, and I suddenly seemed strung up to concert pitch. I could see nothing, and walked a few paces with my rifle at the ready, when a rustle directly at my back swung me round as quickly as before, and this time I heard the beast move off to one side. This made me feel better, as, whatever it was, it seemed to give me right of way. Suddenly there was a loud rustle almost at my side. which fairly made me jump round, and I saw staring at me out of a clump of young hemlocks two large round eyes. Before I could raise the rifle they were gone, and their owner went away with a rush, and I heard him stop a short distance away, leaving me but the haunting impression of baleful green eyes. It now kept at a more respectful distance, and soon I heard a scratching noise like a cat whetting his claws on the bark of a tree, and then knew that my chance acquaintance was not a lone wolf, but a lynx. A lynx, eternally following, as do all his tribe, and trying to make up his mind to attack a man, but living and dying, except for isolated instances, without having summoned up enough courage to fulfil his object.

My way now led up on to a high ridge, a short way from camp, where I had to leave the cadge road, and as I did so the moon shone out from behind the clouds, bathing a bare, rocky hill over which I had to pass with its brilliant white light. The idea suddenly struck me that this might be my chance to see and perhaps get a shot at my eerie companion. So, having crossed the moonlit ridge, I wheeled round and hid in a thicket on its edge. Looking out over the ridge, the mica and ore sparkling defiance to the stars, it seemed as thought a rat could not cross its whitened surface without my detecting him. I had waited there about five minutes without seeing anything, when the lynx sent up his wild, melancholy yell about twenty yards away shadow of some balsams, directly behind my back, where he had evidently been watching When his call died away in its weird cadence, I steadfastly set my face towards camp, cursing softly. He was too old a hunter himself to be caught that way, and had crossed further down. He called twice during the rest of the way to camp, in a way that only those who have heard it can understand, but did not come near, evidently being suspicious of my actions.

A short way from camp I was glad to see Big Ike coming to meet me, his rugged old face full of anxiety. "That lynx, he's up to no good, is that feller," he said. "We catch him, catch him, fer sure." The next morning I went down early to get water at the lake, and there, on an overnanging leant over the water, was my friend of the night before. A fine male lynx he was, and he slowly turned his head over his shoulder, and gave me a low, hissing snarl. My pretence at not having seen him I am afraid was feeble. I filled the kettle, walked back to camp, grabbed the rifle, and came back on the dead run. My lynx was gone, but a V-shaped ripple with a round bullet head at its point showed clearly against the rising sun. It was the work of a moment to launch the canoe and go in pursuit, but I soon saw that he would beat me to the further shore, which was not far away, so I stopped the canoe and fired as his shoulders rose out of the water. He was just able to get on to the bank, and died with a flurry, clawing at the unresponsive rock. When I reached him he was quite still, his fierce old face set in a snarl, which still looks down at me from the wall as I write these lines. When I rounded the canoe back to our landing I found Big Ike with his morning pipe had been an interested spectator, and, with a cheery "Good boy!" he jerked the canoe, lynx, and myself several yards up the bank.—Shoe-pack.

"For my part I don't see any more harm in a game of cards than in a game of chess."
"But consider the associations." "What associations?" "Why, at chess you play with tv bishops, while at cards you play with four knaves."

LITERATURE, MUSIC, ART

(Continued from Page Five)

characters to be presently transformed into living and moving pictures. Cinematographs are nothing to us!

And now how to prepare for these portraits—say that of the "Vicar of Wakefield." Well, as for me, I must begin by assuming the virtue which maybe I have not, and so sink into my part the words and music, the situations of Goldsmith's original and Liza Lehmann's operatic adaptation, the scenes I myself devised for the work, and the general effect left upon me after weeks of rehearsals.

There is only one way for me to make up for the Vicar. Not like Irving-oh no! No one must copy even such giant as he; be your-self and you can't help being your part—if you are a true artist, as I hope you are, or may be; and if you have that real desire to be a true artist you will take the Vicar's blessing with you.

Then Alberich. By all the gods of Walhalla was there ever so elemental a character conceived as that? Strength of make-up must correspond with his innate force, broad lines, deep ruts-not mere wrinkles. Hair as if tossed by all the winds that ever blew, and yet in his dwarflike frame a grandeur that results in his mastering a make-up. Youth he should have, impudence, frankness, craft, charm, and through it all his villainy. But this part is all mental, and needs so little of material aid that one does not wonder that Garrick played Hamlet in the court costume of his own time-1776-in order, no doubt, to show that human nature is in no need of any such adventitious aids as clothes.

Alfio I frankly copied from an Italian I often saw while living in Italy, but strange to say, I have been taken to task by several of my operatic colleagues for not having a proper make-up in this rather thankless part! However, that is the way I seemed to see Alfio, and if I was wrong I am but an opera singer and have made many mistakes.

But Falstaff-ah, that is an exhausting task indeed! I played it many times in England with the original company when Maurel came to New York to sing it, and I never could imagine a more difficult make-up. There was not six square inches of myself visible—only the eyes and a little of the upper part of the cheeks. For with a great, built-up wig with fat in rolls at the back of the neck and under the chin and jowls, which showed pink through a scanty beard, and with bushy eyebrows and bulbous nose, I was indeed sunk in my part. Beerbohm Tree helped me make-up the first night. I thank him for it, but my nose came off in the heat of the occasion, and I trod on it, and took it from the heel of my boot amid the roars of the audience.

Such are some of the joys and sorrows of assuming what we are not, but the stage "holds the mirror up to nature" so that we who are on the stage sometimes wonder if we are ourselves or no. And if indeed it be truly our vocation we should honor it, and live our parts as though they were real, and in the true

performance of this duty there is a great mys-

A MUSICAL COMPOSER'S DESCRIPTION OF THE WRECK OF THE S. S. SLAVONIA.

Albert Mildenberg, the composer-pianist, with his mother and sister, were among the who were wrecked with steamship Slavonia off the Azore Islands a few weeks ago. Mr. Mildenberg, in a letter to the editor of Musical America, writes:

"Safe on board Irene" (meaning the Dampfer Prinzess Irene, of the Norddeutscher Lloyd line). "Our ship sank two hours ago in eighty fathoms. We struck head on with full peed on the Razorback shoal of the Isle of

Flores, at three o'clock in the morning.
"On account of the fog I had not retired, but was reading fully dressed. I never do go to bed on shipboard in a fog. We had 108 women and children and twenty men on board. When the order was given to take in the boats we had just time enough to fit all the women and children with life belts. Characteristic American cool-headedness showed at every point, principally among the women. Not a sound or a cry of any kind. No hysterics-nothing but cool, calm courage. We were balanced on a jagged rock which ripped open our bottom, with another jagged hole in The prow was bent sidewards against a cliff a half mile high.

"We were eight miles away from any habitation, the nearest village being Lagerns, to which we had to proceed in small row We were received most cordially and the women were taken in by the fisherwomen. It was a beautiful sight to see those lonely people endeavoring to do their most.

"I imagine that the first hearing of my opera will be submarine, since all of my orchestral score-the copied parts, my original piano score-is at the bottom of the sea, and Davy Jones and his piscatorial orchestra will regale themselves in the beauties of 'Michael Angelo.' I am sorry for this. It has taken me four years to write this work, and for the last nine months I have been waiting for a hearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, in which they deceived me-Gatti-Casazza made eight different appointments with me to get Toscanini to listen, and at last asked me to meet them both in Milan. It was for this engagement that I sailed last week. I don't need them now, for I have not the strength nor the courage to rewrite the work. What's the use? Had it not been that I had my sister with me I might just as well have followed my score to the bottom and listened to its rendition be-

"However, we are all safe and sound. This will change all my plans for the summer, and I will be back in New York in a few weeks. Sincerely, ALBERT MILDENBERG." Sincerely,

A NEW OPERA

Mr. Frederic d'Erlanger, who, by the way, is one of the directors of Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, will have his opera, "Tess," per-

formed for the first time in England on Wednesday of this week. The work was produced in Naples in 1906, under Signor Panizza, who conducts it on this occasion. The libretto, which is founded on Thomas Hardy's novel, Tess of the D'Urbervilles," is by Luigi Illica. We shall, therefore, have the curious situation of a Wessex story being sung in Italian by French, German and Italian artists, while the composer is a Britisher with a French name.

With these cosmopolitan proceedings on the one hand we have the newly awakened agitation for all-British opera on the other. Mr. George Dance, of musical comedy and comic opera enterprise fame, has put forward a scheme under the title of the Imperial Opera League. Much was the interest attached to his meeting with Mr. Thomas Beecham, who practically represents the £300,000 offer recorded last week in these columns. But, like the Shakespeare Memorial scheme, there are more dreams than doings at present.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF G. K. CHESTER-TON

Those of us who read with interest week by week Chesterton's clever notes in the Illustrated London News, will be amused at the following description of this literary genius from A. G. Gardner's new book: "Walking down Fleet Street some day you

may meet a form whose vastness blots out the heavens. Great waves of hair surge from under the soft, wide-brimmed hat. A cloak that might be a legacy from Porthos floats about his colossal frame. He pauses in the midst of the pavement to read the book in his hand, and a cascade of laughter descending from the head notes to the middle voice gushes out on the listening air. He looks up, adjusts his pince-nez, observes that he is not in a cab, turns, and hails a cab. The vehicle sinks down under the unusual burden, and rolls heavily away. It carries Gilbert Keith Chesterton."

THE BIRTH OF NATIONS (Continued from Page Four)

men and women gathered in the great hall which was part of the eorl's house, the eorl himself sitting on a high settle, while all about him on the mead-benches were grouped the many guests. Bards sang the hero-songs, and at an appointed time the eorl's wife with her maidens appeared with the great ale-bowl, which they passed first to the eorl and then to the guests. No doubt revelry waxed high, but this is not to be wondered at, for their religion taught them little or no restraint, and it was probably a matter of pride with them

as to which of them could endure the most excitement and be none the worse for it phy-

From Woden, who was their god of war, comes our Wednesday. Thursday was the day of Thunder, the god of air and storm and rain. Friday was Frea's day; Saturday the day of a god called Saetere, and Tuesday is named for Tiw, a dark god to meet whom was death. Our festival of the Resurrection takes its name from the god of spring, who was called Eostre.
(To Be Continued.)

In the World of Music

Sembrich on the Care of the Voice

During the months in the year in which she sings Mme. Sembrich never tastes iced water or iced liquids of any sort, though, like most persons—particularly in America—she prefers cold beverages to warm. She has found, however, that the least use of ice makes her hoarse. But as soon as each season closes and the warm weather appears the prima donna relaxes her rule in this particular and permits herself an occasional iced drink.

Mme. Sembrich never eats sweets, has to avoid vinegar, pepper and all sharp condiments during the periods while she is singing, and becomes practically a vegetarian, eating meat only a few times a week as a rule, and never more than once a day. Nuts she has never tasted since the beginning of her career, as they are generally regarded as extremely bad for the voice. Regarding wraps, Mmc. Sembrich is always most careful.

"It seems as if some one was always put-ting a shawl about me," she said, laughingly, in a recent interview. "As far back as I can remember I have taken the greatest precaution against catching cold. Early in my career 1 was made to understand the importance of keeping wrapped up, and though once started I had to continue, I seriously doubt the wisdom of going to such extremes as I now am compelled to do. It would be better, perhaps, for a singer to harden herself to changes in the weather and not to run so precipitously from draughts and exposure. I, however, have never had the hardihood to try the experiment, and I rather doubt if many singers have. Health is the first consideration for a singer, and no matter how great the sacrifice no pre-caution is too great for the object sought."

Mme. Sembrich will sail for America early in October, the first date of her long farewell concert tour, under Loudon Charlton's management, being Poughkeepsie, October 18. The tour will extend to the Pacific Coast, and will last until the very close of the season.

Kubelik Buys Hohenlohe Castle

Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist, has purchased Prince Hohenlohe's ancient feudal castle and estate in Silesia for the sum of

Arriola to Play With London Orchestra

Pepito Arriola, the child pianist, who appears in America next season under the management of R. E. Johnson, is to appear with the New Symphony Orchestra in London on October 7, Landon Ronald conducting. This is not little Arriola's first experience as an orchestral soloist, as he already has a record with the Philharmonic orchestras of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Moscow, Berlin, Dresden, Bremen, Munich, Frankfort and London.

The Forest Festival

On Saturday night, at the full of the August moon—it will be the 7th—the mighty Redwood forest, on the Russian river, will ring with the shouts of a thousand men who will have witnessed the great music-drama of the slaying of Care. On that date the Bo-hemian Club, of San Francisco, will hold its annual "Mid-Summer High Jinks," of Forest

The music-drama which has been written and composed for this year was conceived five years ago, immediately after the "Hamadryad" Jinks of William J. McCoy. It promises to be one of the most impressive and artistic events in the history of this forest ceremony. The author of the book is Professor Morse Stephens, of the University of California, and the composer of the music is Wallace Sabin, one of San Francisco's most eminent musicians.

New Organ for Massey Hall in Toronto

It is expected by Stewart Houston, manager of Massey Hall, which seats 4,000 people and provides the only means for giving the local choral and orchestral concerts, that a new pipe organ will be installed by the philanthropic supporters of the music hall before the coming winter has far advanced. The present instrument is in admittedly bad condition.

Police Arrest "Salome" Dancer

"Indecent, suggestive and immoral; offensive to public decency and during which was she partially dressed, wearing a drapery that left her lower limbs practically uncovered.

This was the indictment brought against Gertrude Hoffman, who was arrested at Hammerstein's Victoria Roof Garden after dancing her "Salome' and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" numbers.

According to the police, this is but the forerunner of a crusade for the moral uplift

Tetrazzini

Sir Paolo Tosti has just written for Mme. Tetrazzini and specially dedicated to her a cadenza for his famous "Serenata," a song which the prima donna is fond of including in her programmes. This was one of her numbers at the Trocadero Concert, Paris, where she recently made such a pronounced hit. The cadenza is decidedly difficult—although technical difficulties scarcely exist for Mme. Tetrazzini—and runs very high, but is so suited to the song itself that it seems an integral part of it, not an addition.

The "City of Rome" Children's Opera Company, which has been giving performances of "Lucia" and other standard operas in Lon-

don, numbers sixty members. It is assisted by the Italian government. The leading soprano is only twelve, the first tenor is fourteen.

The Age of Waltzes

According to Oscar Hammerstein, the "Merry Widow" was the cause for the reincarnation of the old-time French and German operettas which flourished erstwhile and then ecumbed to the giddy gayety of so-called musical comedy.

In a recent edition of the New York Times the impresario tells of the resurrecter regime

those days there weren't any light tunes to

"And I'll have the very best singers for my light opera season. Think of it. Cavalieri as

opera will serve as a relief from the deeply im-

pressive, majestic, more somber works of

grand operà. And in my estimation there are

merits just as great as those to be found in grand opera in the old light operas, judged

"Every work of light opera must have this

Waltzes were dead for ten or fifteen years.

'It's on account of this interest in waltzes

Now they are the greatest musical property.

Mia Cara' that I composed last year sold 100,-

that I shall import for my light opera season a

French composer-M. Haakman-who is,

above all, a waltz conductor. It is his spe-

cialty.
"No, sir, you can't fool 'em any more with

trash! Think of those French singers! Why,

they act with their shoulders. They sing with their hands! Everything they do is illustrative.

tum sanctorum. In a few moments later there

vere emanating mysterious pianoforte num-

blings-incoherent noises, signifying the com-

position of-What? A waltz? A whole opera?

OPERATIC CONVENTION

Convention is of the essence of all art, but

of none more than opera, since it is obvious

that people in ordinary life do not sing what

they want to say; an orchestra, too, is not employed either to support their voices, or to

interpret the current of their thoughts. In

the spoken drama it sometimes seems as if

it were possible to discard all convention and

to make each scene an exact replica of what

might really take place; but even in the most

advanced theatres, where soliloquy has been

rigorously banned and the actors are re-

quired to turn their backs to the audience

whenever they speak, convention must still be there; and it may be maintained that the

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein was resting. It is

The impresario then retreated into his sanc-

They don't just stand there and bawl.

his method. It is his anti-fatigue.

"I consider that the working in of light

La Belle Helene!

rom a musical standpoint.

foundation: Melody

greatest dramas of all are those in which the existence of convention is frankly recognized as inevitable. Opera has always been a highly artificial medium for the conveyance of a story, ever since the amateurs of Florence at the beginning of the 17th century tried to revive what they thought were the conditions of the Greek drama. It is curious to see how the necessary conventions of opera have always been at the mercy of the conventional-ities, which generally begin as individual mannerisms and are then adopted without question by unreflecting followers. The hisory of opera is indeed a series of reiterations of the principle for which opera was originally invented, alternating with repeated attacks of conventionality-the latter being furthered in all ages by the same causes, the conceit of singers and the want of dramatic sense in the classes to which opera mainly

Dr. Poch's Expedition

We have received intelligence from Vienna that Dr. Poch arrived on October 17, 1908, at Toting, on Lake Ngami. Detained by an unusually long spell of dry weather, he sojourned there till November 6, photographing and taking linguistic records. Owing to the severe drought and heavy losses in trek oxen, the first wagons despatched from Palapye took four months to reach Toting, across the same stretch of country as in 1879 cost the Boers so great a loss in men and draught oxen on their trek to Portuguese West Africa. In a covered wagon furnished by the Batauana

ley which the maps show as debouching at that point into the Botletle. All he saw was a small bight in the river bed. A little south of this point and of the 21st parallel of latitude the Botletle, no longer reaching the Soa pans, ends, in 24 deg. 40 in. E. long., in reeds and swamps. The passage across the parched desert between Mopipi and Lotlakant was made in the beginning of December, but not quite without losses. Lotlakant is a waterhole in a dried-up river bed. An old Bushman related that as a child he had seen the river in full flow. Thence for the next 60 miles the route led through a deep, heavy accumulation of red sand. Thanks to a smart shower of rain, the succeeding difficult stretch was got over more easily than had been anticipated. The eastern edge of the Kalahari had now been reached. It rises higher than on the lower Botletle, but then falls away rapidly towards Seroe, which is begirt by hills and small tabular masses of sandstone. "In Seroe," Dr. Poch reports, "I spoke with the chief Khama, on whom age has made no impression. He still remembers Dr. Emil Holub and his wife, but knew nothing of his death."
On December 21 the railway in Palapye was reached, the crossing of the Kalahari being thus completed.

In the subsequent portion of his journey, by which he completed the traverse of South Africa from Swakopmund in the west to Beira in the east, Dr. Poch continued to avail himin the east, Dr. Poch continued to avail himself of every opportunity that offered of following up the traces of Bushman culture. Between December 24, 1908, and March 30, 1909, he visited successively Matabéle and Mashona Lands, going as far north as the Zambesi, where, in the neighborhood of the Victoria falls, he found stone tools of great antiquity.

Of considerable interest are his observa-

tions on the well-known ruins of Zimbabwe in Mashonaland, where, outside the railway tract, he covered 300 miles, in part by wagon, in part on foot. The 93 miles from Selukwe on the railway to Zimbabwe were covered by means of mule carts, and, a rainy period suddenly setting in, the passage through rushing unbridged waters was occasionally not without its difficulties. Having made preparatory studies, more especially in the museum of Buluwayo, Dr. Poch stayed at Zimbabwe from January 18 to 21. He visited the elliptic ruins in the valley and the fortifications on the hill, repeatedly wandering through the structural remains, and taking numerous photographs. As is well known, attempts have been made to prove that the founders of these buildings were the ancient Egyptians, the Phoenicians, or the Sabacans, some having found in the ruins the actual Ophir of King Solomon. Like other visitors. Dr. Poch sees a close connection between the gold-mining operations and a part of the great buildings. It seems to him, however, that an initial mistake was made in ascribing these ruins offhand to foreign builders. In point of fact, there is nothing pointing positively to any of the above-mentioned foreign peoples. The ruins are therefore possibly the remains of native buildings, as was held to be the case by Mr. Randall MacIver. His observation of them has left the same impression on Dr. Poch's mind. Even in the central Kalahari he found stone buildings. Immediately to the east of Lotle ant, e.g., he saw on a hill a stone wall about 3 feet high, about which the Beleabers and dualing about which the Bakalahari now dwelling there know nothing. On the heights round Khama's town, Seroe, he likewise found stone walls of an earlier age. On the other hand, he found, in Rhodesia, stone fortifications of a more recent period, the work of the Mashonas, and dating from their battles with the Mata-The most extensive of them are situated by Monte Casino, a mission station to the Cistercians. Here the fortifications surround a mountain, and a part of the walls is nearly of a man's height. Here, too, are found circular forms. These modern buildings have in general so many features in common with those great ancient ruins, that in itself there would be nothing to wonder at should the buildings in Zimbabwe be found to have been also the work of the Negro tribes. Mashona tombs are likewise found in the neighborhood of Monte Casino, in the form of cones I 1-2 foot high, with stone periphery. They recall the sepulchral structures seen by Theodore Bent in northern Abyssinia, but are smaller, and want the sugarloaf-shaped headpiece copied by Bent. The much discussed cones in the elliptic ruins of Zimbabwe may very well, however, have been developed from similar structures, though nothing can yet be said as to their meaning. Altogether, we are not yet so far advanced as to be able in any measure to reconstruct the history of the ruins and their builders. To this end it is, in Dr. Poch's opinion, a first necessity to institute an exact study of the ancient gold-mines and of other ancient mines in Rhodesia and in the Northern Transvaal. An original report on the general ethnogra-

phic results of the journey has been received at Vienna for publication. The principal conclusions drawn may be summed up as follows:
1. The life of the Bushmen is, in the case of the Masarvas, precisely as described by the earlier travellers. 2. The Kaukau Bushmen, west of Khansis, speak a language but remotely similar to the Nama; the Ngami Bushmen, on the other hand, east of Khansis, speak a language closely allied to the Nama. tinction drawn by Passarge between the Kaukau and Ngami Bushmen is confirmed by Dr. Poch. 3. As regards physical appearance, there are hardly any individuals left bearing

all the characteristics of the Bushmen, a great (Continued on Page 12.)



KNEW HIS VOICE

The late Lord Selborne, who was of a very pious turn and read prayers regularly at home, had a favorite parrot which was kept in one of the sitting-rooms. This bird escaped one day, and was reported to be at the top of one of the trees at the end of Portland Place, where they lived. Selborne and his daughter hastened to try and recover the freasure. When they came to the place, "Pretty Poll, pretty Poll, come, then," cried Miss Palmer persuasively; but Poll did not stir. "Stay," said he, "let me try; he knows my voice better." So, in a deeper voice he said, "Pretty Poll, Poll, Poll, come, pretty Poll!" "Let us pray!" said pretty Poll from the tree-top, but

A DIFFERENCE

"Now, John," said a father to his gawky son, "it is about time that you got married and settled down in a house of your own.

"But I don't know any girls to get married

to," whined John. "Look about and get acquainted with some; that is the way I did when I was young. How do you suppose that I ever got married?" inquired the old gentleman.

. "Well," said John, pitifully, "you married

A Bad One.

One day a hungry customer went into a local porkshop to get a five-cent pie. The but-cher served him with the pie. Then, putting the five cents on to the counter the customer picked up the pie and was walking out. The butcher, finding the coin to be a bad one, called out: "Here, my boy, it's a bad one." The boy, knowing the coin to be a bad one, replied: "It's all right, boss, I will eat it," walked out of the shop and fled.

The gods sometimes grant greater prosperity and a longer period of immunity to those whom they wish to punish for their crimes, in order that they may feel more acutely a change of circumstances.—Caesar.

mother, and I've got to marry a strange girl! chief Mathiba, and with new men and 19 oxen, Dr. Poch, on leaving Toting, proceeded first in a northeasterly direction to the Botletle, the shorter route across the Hainaveldt being avoided on account of the want of water along it. Traveling was effected only by night, and in the tracks of the transport wagons, mostly along the somewhat raised banks, but so as to cut off the river-windings. It is only on the maps that the river is known as Botletle throughout its entire length. The natives apply that name only to the very lowest part, behind Rakopo's village. Throughout the rest of its course the river changes its name with that of the peoples dwelling along its banks. The latest immigrants are Herero, from German Southwest Africa, who have here taken service as keepers of cattle.

The traveler here made valuable scientific acquisitions, and received important intellince from the well known Herero chief, Samuel Zeppert, and the equally well known Kala-hari-hunter, Peter Sebego, both dwelling on the Botletle. Before reaching Makala Mabele, and almost on the 24th meridian east of Greenwich, a tree marks the boundary between Mathiba's and Khama's kingdom. Further on the river banks rise higher, now of perpendicular calcareous rocks, now of the products of denudation of the limestone, rising at a very steep angle. The river winds, a slender vein of water, between reed and papyrus, shallow, without apparent current, and swarming with crocodiles. To the east of the Hainaveldt fields of maize are to be seen along the banks. One night great fires had to be kept burning to scare away lions. A characteristic of this region are local rains, as a result of which the landscape displays dustless roads, sprouting grass, and verdant trees

alternating with tracts parched by drought.
After traveling for weeks in the bush, Dr Poch emerged into the open at the point where, on the maps, the Botletle bends eastwards to issue into the great Soa salt pan, There at last he enjoyed a free outlook over lightly undulating plains, carpeted with green grass and enlivened by herds of springbok. In vain, however, did he fook out for the val-



"Come along, Dalsy, come along! We can't stay here; let us run for it!" said Mike encouragingly.

He was suddenly the braver of the two, and if he had only been big enough, he would have picked up Dalsy and run off with her; or if he had been a coward, which he was not, he would have run away and left her. Dalsy did not move or speak, only stood staring up at the timbered roof above her head, whence most of the sighing seemed to proceed.

"Do come, Dalsy!" urged Mike, his voice sounding rougher now. It seemed fearfully foolish to him for anyone to stay, in such a state of fright, when

to stay in such a state or might, such by running away they might escape it. The words were scarcely uttered,

Just think what will happen if we can't stop them!"

"Don't talk about it," said Mike. "Let us get another armful of the stuff to burn, before it is too dark to see to gather it. We may want it if the train is late, and anything is better than stopping still now."

But it was so dark already that they would scarcely have seen the way back to the rallway track but for the handful of fire which glowed so brightly in the gloom.

HOW OUR LEADER LEFT US

His name was John Miller. Though only twenty-four years old, he nad spent half a dozen years traveling in remote parts of the earth. Unrest had been his since he was a small boy. Something within him, something he could not himself analyze or describe, bade him wander to and fro. He had been in Australia, bush-whacking on

bade him wander to and fro. He had been in Australia, uush-whacking on the range; in South Africa among the diamond diggers; in the almost unknown interior of China; in the valley of the Congo, where fever had left its poison in his blood; and now he was with us, far up toward the north pole, in glacier-shroudd Splitzbergen.

One tie there was that now and then took him back to the old home in New England—his mother. No other woman's love had he ever known. Brave, rugged, adventurous as he was, he might still be called a "mother's boy." Her picture he always carried with him, and her memory, we his comrades knew, was ever green in his heart.

There were four of us, young fel-

ways carried with him, and her memory, we his comrades knew, was eyer green in his heart.

There were four of us, young fellows all, and things were not going right. We had set out in July from the schooner which carried us to Spitzbergen. Our route lay across the southern end of the main island to the sea on the other side, where we were to be picked up again by the ship. Sport, science, adventure were our objects.

It was a harder journey than we had thought. Nor had we been careful enough in providing our outfit. Our clothing was too thin, for the air of the ice-cap, 2,000 feet above the sea. Our shoes were nearly worn out. Our little tent had been torn half in tatters by the storms. Worse still, the schooner was not there waiting for us; and though we had been for a week or more at the rendezyous, not a sign of

But it was so dark already that they would scarcely have seen the way back to the railway track but for the handful of fire which glowed so brightly in the glown.

The time seemed very long after that. Trains in Argentina don't trouble about

Trains in Argentina don't trouble about

The fire which glowed so brightly in the glown.

The time seemed very long after that, came through on tonight's cars." Mr. Scanes explained. Then ne added in a gle with the Congo fever. I must a tailor he must pretend to sew or

his breast.
"Mother! mother!" he called. "Come

"Mother! mother!" he called. "Come here, mother, and tuck the covers in around me! I'm so cold!"

Then the smile came back to his lips. The expression on his face was childlike. He reached up his arms as if to put them round his mother's neck and kiss her good night. Like a sleepy boy his eyelids parted, then closed over a vacant stare. And they never opened again.—Youth's Companion.

NATURE STORIES A Devoted Father Bird

A Devoted Father Bird
For several summers a pair of Baltimore orloles had nested in an apple tree near my study window.
Last summer, when the nest was full of young ones, the mother bird was killed, and the father bird had a broken wing. When I discovered this tragedy, the father was carrying food to his family.

There was a grape vine growing under the tree, untrimmed and lawless. Some wayward branches had caught hold of the lowest apple boughs and a pole, leaning against the trellis, formed a continuous roadway from nest to ground. Down this road the poor bird would hop and forage for food. He never went far from the grapevine, and kept a sharp lo for enemies. After filling his n with food, he would common edious journey with food, he would commence his edious journey up the grapevine, one tedious journey up the grapevine, one hop at a time—and thus cared for his family until they reached their flying age and were able to care for themselves.—Jean Martin Hillsdale, Mich., Bird Lore.

Hearts in the Back

"Nature and Science," in St. Nicho-las, says: "There is one curious fact which not everybody notices about the common finger-lond green caterpillars of our larger moths. Their hearts, in-stend of being in front are at the back of the body and symple clare, the are

of our larger moths. Their hearts, instead of being in front, are at the back of the body and extends along the entire length of the animal. One can see the heart distinctly through the thin skin and can watch its slow beat, which starts at the tail and moves forward to the head.

Hearts of this sort, reaching from head to tail, are not at all uncommon in the simpler creatures. The earthworm has one, and so have most worms, caterpillars and other crawling things. Hearts in the middle of the back also are quite as frequent as those in what seems to us to be the natural place. Many animals, the lobster, for example, and the crawlish and the crab, which have short hearts like those of the beasts and birds, nevertheless have them placed Just under the shell in what, in ourselves, would be the small of the back."

Trades

grave voice. "But perhaps I should not have reached home at all if it had not been for you and Mike!"

"It was so dreadful! We couldn't make the fire blaze at the last minute, and so we had to burn our hats," Dalsy sald, with a gasp, remembering the hurry and the fear of those terrible moments when the cars were rumbling and rushing towards them. Then she asked, "Were you surprised about the tunnel falling in, father?"

"Not a bit, I came through it a week ago, three days before I went to Penton, and it was sighing and creaking in a fashion that made me feel quite sure it would not stand," he answered.

Dalsy and Mike were thanked by all the people on the cars for their courage and eleveness in stopping the train; and then, picking up their parcels, they, went away, hand in hand with their father, across the dark pastures, and soon reached home.—By Bessle. Maring and soon of "Left in Charge," "The Bending Birch," etc.

HOW OUR LEADER LEFT US



He's at my window, peeping,
And, though I shut my eyes hard-tight
I feel him coming creeping
Across the carpet to my bed,
No matter how I turn my head,
It means "good-by" to sleeping!

He dances on my eyes, and shouts
"HI, there! get up this minute!
There's something doing out of doors;
Look sharp! You won't be in it!
I do so hate to hear you snore.
The birds are up this hour or more—
Hark! Don't you hear that linnet?"

Now that might be all right, you know

or businesses, and whenever a trade is mentioned the person who repre-sents it must instantly name some ar-ticle sold in the shop.

Slandered Birds

Slandered Birds

About this time each year the farmer erects strange and unlifelike figures which do not scare the crows in the least. He mutters dire threats when he hears the cawing in the pines, and vows that "there are more of them pesky things every 'year, seems like!"

The crow is not nearly so black as he is painted. Although they eat some corn, investigation by the Department of Agriculture has demonstrated that they pay for the grain to which they help themselves a hundred times over, in the destruction of harmful insects. The croweats many of the large beetles that are too much of a mouthful, protected as they are by a hard armor, for the smaller birds. Blackbirds, meadow larks, cedar birds, thrushes, cat birds, and even sparrows, do far more good than harm. A sort of wolf in sheep's clothing is the mocking bird, which does considerable damage to fruit.

Most farmers who keep bees take a

fruit.

Most farmers who keep bees take a shot, whenever they can get it, at any king bird that comes about the hives, having the impression that it devours untold numbers of the little hives, having the impression that it devours untold numbers of the little honey makers. As a matter of fact, examination of hundreds of stomachs of king birds has shown that they do not eat the worker bees, but are engaged in the commendable slaughter of robber files and drones, which themselves destroy more bees in a day than the king bird does in a year. Of all flying things, however, the hawks and owls are the most reviled, and several States and many countries pay bounties for their destruction. Pennsylvania alone, in two years, paid out \$100,000 in hawk and owls of all kinds has proven conclusively that 95 per cent, of their food consists of field mice, which do enormous damage, grasshoppers, crickets, etc. Only five of the many kinds of hawks and owls ever touch poultry.

Norway Norway

1906—The Kingdom of Norway dates from the reign of Harold Haar-fagr (Priphair), who died in 933. It lasted till by the union of Kalmar in 1379 Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were consolidated into one Kingdom under the rule of Queen Margaret. under the rule of Queen Margaret. From this union Sweden broke away under the leadership of Gustavus Vasa, who became King in 1523. Norway remained united with Denmark till 1814, when it was transferred to Sweden, and by the Congress of Vienna, which re-created the States-system of Europe. There never was much sympathy between the romantic and democratic Norwegians, and the matter-of-fact and oligarchical Swedes, and the friction between the two ancient Scandinavian kingdoms culminated in a separation three

years ago. The Norwegians chose as their king Prince Karl (Charles) of Denmark, who had been married ten years before to Maud Alexandra, daughter of Edward VII, of Great Britain, and this was the date of their coronation. The Norwegian royal family is very popular with the British people as well as with the Norwegians, who admire Queen Alexandra, King Haakon's aunt.

THE AUGUST CAT.

Pussy's Plea.
Oh, listen to my plaintive plea;
And may your hearts be touched thereat!
I am as all of am, as all the world can see,

A harmless, necessary cat. The luggage now is in the hall,
Portmanteaus lie upon the mat;
Awaiting for the van to call—
And no one's thinking of the cat.

They're off, as off last year they went,
"Tis still within my memory pat,
How on their pleasure's plan intent
They overlooked their friend, the

Till then, supplied with daily milk, Well fed, well liking, sleek and fat, My tabby coat, as smooth as silk, I lived a glad, contented cat.

But on my own resources cast
My food as best I could, I gat,
And till the holidays were past
I prowled, a stray and starveling

cat.

They'd left me plump, they found me thin,
Yea, wasted to a shadow flat,
A bag of bones incased in skin—
The ghostly semblance of a cat.

No single cup of milk to drink
For thirty days! Just think of that!
And pray your readers, all to think
Of what awaits the August cat.
—Dumb Animals.

Exemplary Nick, Here lies poor Nick, an honest crea-ture, Of faithful, gentle, courteous nature;

A parlor pet unspoiled by favor,
A pattern of good dog behavior.
Without a wish, without a dream,
Beyond his home and friends at

Beyond his home and friends at Cheam,
Contentedly through life he trotted Along the path that face anotted;
Till Time, his aged body wearing,
Bereaved him of his sight and hearing
Then laid him down without a pain To sleep, and never wake again.
—SYDNEY SMITH.

Why Mosquitos Sting.

Why Mosquitos Sting.

(A Mohammedan Legend)
By Arthur Guiterman,
When Suleiman the Glorious was judge
of mortal kind,
The frall Mosquitos brought to him a
charge against the Wind:

"O mighty King! whene'er we hold our
harmless dance," said they,

"The Wind comes down from Scanderoon
and sweeps us all away!"

Then Sulciman the Glorious gave word

to sky and sea:

"Oh, bid the gipsy Wind appear to controvert the plea!"

Across the hills, across the waves, across the deserts blown.

The Wind came down from Scanderoon to plead before the throne.

The Wind came down from Scanderoon and bent the cedar mast;

and pent the cedar mast; The frail Mosquitos whirled away like chaff upon the blast. Again they strove to urge their stit

before the palace bar; Again the throng, like thistledown, was scattered wide and far.

Once more to mighty Sulciman they yiled the gauzy wing:
"Behold," the spiteful chorus jeered,
"the justice of the King!
The King of Men protects by craft the Wind who grieves us sore;
The Sons of Men shall pay the fine—and pay it o'er and o'er!"

And since that long-remembered day;

the shrewd, revengeful clan.
With treble shrill and poisoned drill have wreaked their wrath on Man.

Children in Heaven

Children in Heaven
"Oh what do you think the angels say?"
Said the children up in heaven.
"There's a dear little girl coming home today,
She is almost ready to fly away
From the earth we used to live in.
Let's go and open the gates of pearl,
Open them wide for this dear little girl"
Said the children up in heaven.

"Far on the earth do you hear them weep?"
Said the children up in heaven;
For the dear little girl has gone to

sleep.
The shadows fall and the night clouds

O'er the earth we used to live in.
But we'll go open the gates of pearl,
O why do they weep for the dear little

girl?" Said the children up in heaven. "God wanted her here where his little

ones meet,"
Said the children up in heaven.
"She shall play with us in the golden street: She has grown too fair, she has grown

too sweet
For the earth we used to live in.
She needed this sunshine, this dear lit-

tle girl
That glides this side of the gates of pearl."
Said the children up in heaven.

Fly with her quickly, O angels dear!"

Said the children up in heaven:
"See! She is coming! Look there!
Look there!
At the jasper light on her sunny hair,
Where the veiling clouds are riven!
O hush, hush, hush! The swift wings O hush.

furl For the King himself at the gates of pearl
Is taking her hand, dear tired little.

girl And leading her into heaven!" Too Much for Ma

A lady was reading to her five-year-dld boy the story of a little fellow whose father died, after which the youngster set himself diligently to did no, whose father died, are youngster set himself diligenty work to assist in supporting himself and his mother. When she had fin-lished the story, she said, "Now, Tomme, if pa were to die, wouldn't you my. If pa were to die, wouldn't you mana?"

get another husba Ma gave it up.

my, if pa were to die, wouldn't you work to help mamma?"
"Well, ma," said the little incorrigible, "ain't there enough to last till you. ble

MYSTERY OF A BLYTHSWOOD MANSIO

Sixty years ago, there was a house in Blythwood Square, Glasgow, which stood empty for a very long time. Desirable furnished residence though it was, and likely to prove comfortable to those needing such temporary accommodation; no one would remain in it any length of time. The taint of unexplained crime clung to its wells. Old Stephen Morton had been found lying dead in his bedroom, whether slain by his own hand or another's no one knew, and to the date of the opening of our narrative nothing had been discovered to throw light on the matter.

Stephen had been twice married. By his first marriage, he had one son, James, at this time forty-five years of age, and so fond of money that he could never bear to pay any away, but would shilly-shally about the settlement of his legal dues, until men in disgust at his miserliness, left him severely alone with his money bags. James, moreover, was a bachelor, and he decided that the old home in Blythswood Square would be in many respects unsuitable, besides being much too large for him to occupy. He, therefore, made up his mind to let it, and as more rent would be got for it in its furnished state than if it were displenished, he decided to lease it just as it stood. At first he had more offers than he could accept. His intimation that "a desirable mansion in Blythswood Square" was open to lease, was soon seen to be in all respects true. The "desirable mansion" was in great request.

Presently, however, it began to be noted that the tenants stayed no time within its walls. No sooner were they installed in the house than mysterious happenings began to manifest themselves, and ere long they were hurrying to James Morton to break the lease.

What was it? Whatever it was, it was sufficient to make James Morton a coward. His hair began to bristle and his cheeks to blanch when he thought of it, and he muttered in a very quavering voice to complaining tenants: Well, well, if you will have it so, it must e'en be; but you're making a mountain out of a molehill."

What was the mole-hill mountain then? Simply this, that in the dead hour of the night, stealthy, ghostly feet were heard passing up and down the great staircase, and more than one bibulous tenant beguiled by the charms of the claret magnum into lingering longer than usual at the supper table, caught a glimpse of a pale face looking at him over the hannisters. This could have only one issue for the tenant, who straightway lost interest in the mansion from that time forward. Another gentleman, returning from his club in the "wee, sma' returning from his club in the "wee, sma' oors ayont the twal," described the same ghostly countenance taking observation of him from an upper window, and immediately fell down in a dead faint at his own door, greatly to the envy of the local constable, who expressed a burning desire to have a little of what he supposed to be his neighbor's complaint.

At last the stories and tittle-tattle that were passing current ended in affixing an evil reputation to the excellent building, and it stood empty week in and week out. But the good folk did not leave the matter at that stage. They insisted that the cause of its standing empty was evident, that the eye of a keen observer could still detect mysterious lights in the hall and on the staircase, and the ghostly visitants, despite the fact that no earthly presence was by them to be alarmed by their proximity, were still coming and going on their uncanny mission.

At this time James Morton's nephew, Arnold Hargeaves, wrote to his uncle, stating that he had chanced to be passing through Blythswood Square on the previous night on his way home. In front of the notorious manson-house he had stood for some little time, looking at the windows and wondering what mystery lay concealed therein, impelled thereto by some instinct he never could explain. Suddenly, at one of the windows upstairs, to his amazement, a faint light began to show itself, and then, gazing down on him, with eyes which, while looking at him, seemed to peer through him into the infinite soul of things, was the pale face of a beautiful girl. How long he stood thus he never knew. His awakening came when he seemed to rouse himself to a regretful consciousness of something lost in finding that the girl had gone.

His uncle sent for Arnold, and listened open-mouthed at the renewed recital of the narrative. Then, while the later was still pondering what these things could mean, his nephew asked him who the girl was and where she could be seen. James Morton, had no soul beyond money-grabbing, and his speculation at the present time was how he could turn this strange episode to his financial advantage.

"How should I know, Arnold?" said his uncle, testily. "My own opinion is that thieves have got in, and are playing the mischief in the house.

"Uncle, I must see that girl again-I must speak to her. Will you give me the key?" /
"Arnold, I tell you there is no girl there at

all. I expect thieves must have got in; yes, that's it, Arnold. It must be thieves. If you saw any such girl at all, that must be the explanation.

But nothing would serve Arnold Hargreaves but that his request should be granted. He was a fine, handsome strapping fellow of about three and twenty years, therefore, come what might, he was quite able to look after himself. Moreover, his uncle, if the truth were known, was desirous of ascertaining without expense what this extraordinary thing really was.

conditions imposed, which were that anything found there must be given up to Morton. As he didn't expect to find anything, Arnold gave the promise all the more readily, and, armed with a letter from his uncle, went down to the agent's office, where he got the keys of the

But the partners had to content themselves with good intentions. Just as they reached the door of the office, one of their most influential customers came hurrying in and claimed their immediate attention. Very reclaimed their immediate attention. luctantly they had to part with Arnold and allow him to go himself.

Arnold went home to his mother's residence, and, without saying what he intended o do, packed a small bag, into which he put food, candles, and certain other necessaries, not forgetting his revolver. He then hastened along to Blythswood Square. Darkness had now fallen, and no one was about in the square when he swiftly opened the door and passed in, closing it softly behind him.

The moment he did so a horrible fear seemed to grip at his heart. Arnold was a brave man and had never flinched in the face of danger. But that was when he was encountering perils seen and open. Now he was enveloped in impenetrable gloom, which his eye tried in vain to pierce.

As he stood there his senses were feverishly acute to catch every sound or evidence of life being there. A horror of great darkness fell on him. His trembling hands refused to open the bag, from which light and deliverance might have come. The gloom was so dense that it might almost be felt.

Hush! what was that? Faintly there came a shuffling movement from the other end of the great hall, followed by a low wail or sigh. Arnold felt as though he would go mad soon then something touched his legs and rubbed against him. He yelled and kicked out, lifting poor cat across the floor with the violence of the effort, but he used to say that the sweetest music he ever heard was that cat's cry He now dived into his bag, strengthened by the knowledge that some other living thing was near. Ere long he lighted the lamp and by it saw poor puss licking her injured leg. He coaxed her to him by little bits of food, then petted her until she forgot her hurt,

"Now," he muttered to himself, "I can face the foul fiend himself." He then proceeded to go through the house, and had little difficulty in locating the room on the first floor from which the girl-face had been looking down

The room was a library, with shelves covering the walls almost to the ceiling. As he stood there his eye caught sight of a fresh rosebud lying on the floor. He stooped and picked it up. It had not been culled from the stem more than twenty-four hours. He put it into the buttonhole of his coat, pleased with the idea that womanhood in some shape or form had been recently present.

He now began his vigil. Selecting as the lace of retreat the diningroom, because there he commanded the approach from all the various entrances into the hall, he lit a fire with

some coal which he found in the bunker, and mission, on any terms, to quarrel with the made himself some tea. His revolver he kept in readiness, and he sought to beguile the time with one of the recently published novels of Mr. Charles Dickens, while the cat curled herself up and went to sleep. Ten-eleventwelve o'clock had all passed without any disturbance, when, just as the clock was warning half-past twelve, to his unspeakable amazement he saw standing by the doorway the girl! No aerial phantom she, but good flesh and blood, yet how had she got there? She was gazing fixedly at him, yet there was no recognition in her eyes. The same faraway look as he had observed before in these eyes was present now. He rose and spoke to her; but received no answer. Again he questioned her, but again no response was made. Was she a deaf mute? A glance at her eyes, however, dispelled that idea. The girl was destitute of none of her senses, but she seemed in a dream or was walking in her sleep.

The moment Arnold realized that fact he was exceedingly careful to avoid rashly arousing her, as such a contingency might endanger her reason. He followed her patiently. She seemed to be seeking for something. Slowly she mounted the stairs and entered the library. For a time she circled aimlessly round the bookcases, touching one of them and then another, and ejaculating, "It is not there—it is not there!" Then she went to the window, and stood there gazing down into the Square -as Arnold had seen her do on the first occasion on which he had confronted her. No sooner had she done this than she seemed to enter a new sphere of influence, for she threw up her arms and shrikeked aloud-"O God, my God, am I never to be set free?"

The agony of that call thrilled Arnold Hargreaves through and through. He sprang forward and laid his hand upon the arm of the girl. For a moment she trembled exceedingly, but said nothing. Thereupon Arnold saw his mistake and withdrew his hand, and the girl lapsed into her former state of dreamy indif-

These episodes showed him that she was under some strong influence that held her normally, but that the influences in question was liable to be broken at times by stronger influences still, such as when she uttered the cry and when he himself had laid his hand upon

What was the terrible mystery under it all? Was this poor child the murderess of Stephen Morton. A horron of such thought overwhelmed him. He had conceived a deep affection for this lonely, seemingly friendless girl, and he determined to save her it he could. But how was it to be done? He knew nothing of her, who, her friends were, how she came to be there, or what was her object in visiting the house during the hours of mid-night. There was much to learn apparently, but he made up his mind that he would master all the details and crush the coalition that seemed formed against her, though it involved the ruin of his own uncle in the process. For fight against the idea as he might, there was rowing up a conviction in his mind that James Morton knew more of his own father's death than he cared to admit. The whole circumstances of the case being so peculiar, and the one individual to benefit by them being

James Morton, it was passing strange that he she raised her eyes to his, and he could scarce should assert to repeatedly and so strongly that he knew nothing about the affair at all.

Meantime the girl, turning sharply from

the room, passed quickly down the stairs. He followed at a discreet distance, being always afraid of arousing her suddenly from her sleep-walking state. Here, too, was another mystery. He had at first been inclined to credit the supposition that she was a somnambulist, but the regularity of her movements revealed that the walking occurred not under conditions of natural slumber, but was the result of hypnotically produced conditions. a word, she was the subject of some powerful mermerism. Now, it was a singular fact that Arnold had studied very carefully for the last two or three years all the phenomena of animal mesmerism. Now, it was a singular fact that ficiency and skill in the science. He therefore inclined to pit himself against the individual who was sending this poor child on her terrible mission night after night.

He followed her down the staircase, and almost involuntarily turned into the diningroom, under the belief that she had gone thith-To his surprise he found the room empty, with the exception of the cat, which still lay curled up on the hearth-rug. He went into the parlor to see if she were there. Still no trace of her. At last, in a frenzied eagerness of pursuit, he rushed into every room in succession, only to discover that she had vanished as completely and as mysteriously as though she had melted into air. In vain did he call aloud for her. No voice from the silent chambers responded to his cry. She had gone for the night, and he would see her no more.

Though it was now half-past three, Arnold felt no inclination to sleep, but he determined to go home. His uncle greeted him with a peculiar smile when he called on him the next day.

"Well, did you force a meeting with your charmer?" Arnold shook his head. He felt a strong disinclination to tell his uncle anything, though why this should be so he could not Arnold got permission to keep understand. the keys for a night or two longer on the understanding that, if they should be called for, he would be ready to surrender them at

Needless to say, he was at the house in Blythswood Square that night again, but still he found himself unable to establish any kind of mesmeric relations with the girl, whereby he might communicate with her. He felt he doing nothing more than endangering her health by his conduct, and that he realized was in the last degree cruel and selfish. Furthermore, he had entirely failed to note how she entered the house and how she left it. But his chance was soon to come.

On the following day he was walking down West Regent street, when at the intersection with Wellington street, a cab came round the corner rather rapidly, and the horse knocked down a young woman who was crossing the street at the moment. To spring forward, pull up the horse, and drag the victim from among its feet was the work of an instant.

She was little the worse for her adventure, luckily, and she thanked him most warmly for saving her life, as she said. As she spoke repress a cry of amazement, for it was the girl of the haunted house who stood before him.

He begged permission to walk back with her to her home, which he found was in W. Regent street. His request was granted, and he then and there thought out a plan whereby he considered he might be able to break down the mysterious influence under which at night she was compelled to act.

He gazed steadily, almost rudely into her eyes, apologizing for doing so on the pretext that she was remarkably like a sister of his own. Then, to his delignt, he saw the pupils of her eyes begin to dilate. A slumbrous dreaminess seemed to come over her; then he said in a low commending tone "sleep, I tell you, sleep, yet appear to be awake until we meet tonight." To confirm his power over her, he made her do one or two little errands at his orders; then he left her, again laying the injunction on her to resist the imposition of any fresh influence until they should meet.

Needless to say, he was feverishly anxious to know the result of his plan. No sooner had night fallen than he repaired to the house, where he was welcomed by his friend the cat. The time seemed wearily long until the girl appeared. He was on the watch in the diningroom and also in the smoking and rooms opposite, being of opinion that she must enter the mansion by some secret panel in one of these. Nothing of the kind! While he was standing in the kitchen washing his hands suddenly one of the flags in the strong floor was pushed up and the young girl appeared. A glance at her face showed Arnold that his influence was still paramount. He therefore proceeded to question her, and in a few moments had elicited the astounding facts that her name was Leonie Franzolessi or Morton, that her mother had been Stephen Morton's second wife, but that the marriage had been kept secret, at least so far, for gradually oozed out. Her mother had chafed under the dishonorable position in which her husband's silence put her. Morton told her again and again that he would make it all up to her after his death, for she would be his heir, his son, James, by the first marriage, being left only a share of the money instead of the whole fortune. He had often told his wife that his true will was hid in the secret drawer of one of his desks, and that was what Leonie had been searching for.

"Who is it that is compelling you to do all this, and to work under his influence?

"My uncle Pietro Manzoni, who is a great mesmerist, and who is certain that the true will of my father will yet be found if only I will help him by my clairvoyant vision, and by searching as he directs me. I do not know what has happened today, but I seem to be

pulled in two different ways. Arnold did not enlighten her as to the eason. He turned to her again, and, gazing

into her eyes, said:

"Leonie, are you listening?"
"Yes," was the reply.

"Then, tell me, how did Stephen Morton

meet with his death?"
"I cannot answer; I am forbidden."

"Forbidden by whom?"

"I cannot say, I am forbidden to speak; I cannot tell."
"But I command you to speak: my will

must prevail over all others-speak!-speak!

Then, very haltingly, and with great diffi-culty of utterance, the words came one at a time: "Stephen—Morton—was—slain—by his—own—son—James."
"But why?"

"Because'he found out that his father had left the greater part of his money away from We know that to be true, but we cannot find the will.

How it happened Arnold Hargreaves never enew, but as they were standing speaking a long, keen stiletto darted out of the gloom and found a sheath in the heart of poor Leonie Franzolessi. She gave a sharp little cry, "O, Holy Virgin, save me," and fell dead at Arnold Hargreaves' feet.

For a moment the latter was paralysed th horror, then he hurled himself at the unseen and unknown enemy who had struck from out the gloom. But before he could reach him, the sound of a shot rang out, and James Morton, with a heart-rending sob of supreme agony, fell forward across the body of his victim.

Scarcely knowing what he did, Hargreaves struck him viciously, crying—"You vile hound and murderer, to kill a gentle, inoffensive creature like that!'

But in death, even, the hatred of the two was quenchless, and while the mists of eternal darkness were gathering around him, Morton hissed out—"She betrayed me, broke her pledge by telling my secret, and had to die.'

Then Hargreaves realized that by pressing for an answer to his question he had consigned the poor girl to her doom.

Hargreaves found out that the house in West Regent street communicated with the Blythswood Square mansion by a secret passage, which enabled Leonie to personate the The matter of the murder and suicide was hushed up, in deference to the Morton family's wish. There are, however, many in Glasgow today who recall the grace and the loveliness of Leonie, and her untimely fate. Her relatives went back to Italy, but until recently, every year, on the anniversary of her death, a wreath was placed on her grave bearing the initials of the man who never married for her sake—"A. H."

Dr. Poch's Expedition

(Continued from Page 10.)

mixture of blood with Negroes and Hottentots having evidently occurred. 4. Only the Bushmen in the south, about the neighborhood of the Orange river, would seem to have preserved their racial purity. The Bushman race, Dr. Kock concludes, has evidently been scattered over immense areas of South Africa, and must be accounted of a high antiquity. The extant remains indicate differences of culture and art, in tools, engravings, and paintings, demanding a long period for their development. It would be a matter for wonder if, in so long a period and over so wide a domain, variations in physico-anthropological qualities

did not also crop up.
On concluding his studies in these regions, Dr. Poch congratulates himself on having been able, despite the enormous difficulties of transport, aggravated by drought and dust, to utilize, in the service of science, all the most modern appliances. He had with him a phonograph from the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna, a large cinematograph, and several photographic apparatuses. Among the cinematographic representations are those of dances imitating of the movements of animals, the mode of stealing up to game, shooting poisoned arrows, making fires, drawing cords in trapping animals, etc. Phonograph records of language and songs were also secured, while the photographs of types portray over three hundred individuals.

From his start on December 16, 1907, at Swakopmund, in German South-West Africa, to the conclusion of his journey at Beira on February 4, 1909, Dr. Poch travelled, in round numbers, 1600 miles by ox or mule waggon, on horseback, on camels, and on foot. Supplementary to these travels, studies were made in the archives of Lourenco Marques, in the Transvaal Museum at Pretoria, and at the University of Johannesburg.—Geographical Tournal.

THE EVIL OF CIVIL WAR By Henry John Temple (Lord Palmerston)
Then come we to the last remedy—civil

Some gentlemen say that, sooner or later, we must fight for it, and the sword must decide. They tell us that, if blood were but shed in Ireland, Catholic emancipation might be avoided. Sir when honorable members shall be a little deeper read in the history of Ireland, they will find that in Ireland blood has been shed-that in Ireland leaders have been seized, trials have been had, and punishments have been inflicted. They will find, indeed, almost every page of the history of Ireland darkened by bloodshed, by seizures, by trials, and by punishments. But what has been the effect of these measures? have, indeed, been successful in quelling the disturbances of the moment; but they never have gone to their cause, and have only fixed deeper the poisoned barb that rankles in the heart of Ireland. Can one believe one's ears, when one hears respectable men talk so lightly -nay, almost so wishfully-of civil war? they reflect what a countless multitude of ills those three short syllables contain? well, indeed, for the gentlemen of England, who live secure under the protecting shadow of the law, whose slumbers have never been broken by the clashing of angry swords, whose harvests have never been trodden down by the conflict of hostile feet-it is well for them to talk of civil war, as if it were some holiday pastime, or some sport of children: "They jest at scars who never felt a wound."

But, that gentlemen from unfortunate and illstarred Ireland, who have seen with their own eyes, and heard with their own ears, the miseries which civil wars produces--who have known, by their own experience, the barbarism, ay, the barbarity, which it engenders—that such persons should look upon civil war as anything short of the last and greatest of national calamities-it is to me a matter of the deepest and most unmixed astonishment. I will grant, if you will, that the succe such a war with Ireland would be as signal and complete as would be its injustice. will grant, if you will, that resistance would soon be extinguished with the lives of those who resisted; I will grant, if you will, that the ashes of their towns, and the blood-stained solitude of their fields. But I will tell you that England herself never would permit the achievement of such a conquest; England would reject, with disgust, laurels that were dved in fraternal blood; England would recoil, with loathing and abhorrence from the bare contemplation of so devilish a triumph!

As the Reporter Heard It.

The blunders of print are always provoking, sometimes amusing. They occur most frequently in reports of speeches, for the reporter may fail to hear correctly, or, not understanding the course of the argument, may give what he thinks ought to have been said. It was a happy thought of an English reporter to put within inverted commas one such passage. by the Right Hot William E. Russell in his book, "A Pocketful of Sixpences."

For fifty years the chair of Exeter Hall was the throne of the great Lord Shaftesbury, who seemed to preside by supreme right over every evangelical society.

One of these May meetings has a permanent place in my affectionate remembrance, because it gave occasion for one of the best pieces of reporting which I have ever encountered.

The orator, a near kinsman of my own, was protesting against some cruel misrepresentation with which his favorite society had been assailed. The worst of it was that some portion at least of the offensive statement had a foundation in fact. Warming to his work, the orator exclaimed.

"Alas! gentlemen,, we all know by bitter experience that the worst foe which any cause can have to fight is a double lie in the shape of half a truth.

This fine passage appeared in the annual report of the society's proceedings as a "double eye in the shape of half a tooth"; and when the orator, justly incensed, asked the secretary why this horrid nonsense had been put in his mouth, the secretary replied, with disarming blandness, that he had certainly found the phrase a little obscure, but concluded that it crimsoned banner of England would soon wave came out of an old writer, and therefore had in undisputed supremacy, over the smoking printed it as a quotation